REGISTERED No. 17—1874.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,072.—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1874.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 67
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	35
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	26
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	,, 2 8
Third do.	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding lines	,, 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, every week.

The Steam-ship "ARCOT," 1,781 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. Sharp, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 19th December 1874, at 4 P.M.

	December 1874.		December 1874.
Leaves Bombay	19	Leaves Colombo	28
,, Ratnagherce	20	,, Galle	29
,, Vingorla	20		Jan. 1875.
,, Goa	21	,, Negapatam	1
,, Mangalore	22	,, Madras	3
,, Cannanore	23	,, Vizagapatam	6
,, Tellicherry	24	,, Bimlipatam	6
,, Calicut	24	,, Calingapatam	7
,, Beypore	24	,, Gopalpore	7
,, Cochin	25	,, False Point	8
,, Allepy	25	Arrives at CALCUTTA	10
,, Tuticorin	27		

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which start on the

For Java, Sourabaya, Tjilatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Amboyna, Banda and Molucca Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Company.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchangeable Cargo and Passengers at Bussreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), having Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Melville, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 18th December 1874, at 4 P.M.

	December 1874.		January 1875.
Leave BOMBAY	18	Leave BUSREH	9
,, Kurrachee	22	,, Mahomerah	6
,, Guadur	25	,, Fao	7
,, Muscat	25	,, Bushire	8
,, Bunder Abbas	27	,, Linga	13
,, Linga	29	,, Bunder Abbas	15
,, Bahrein	31	,, Muscat	17
,, Bushire	31	,, Guadur	19
,, Fao	Jan 2	,, Kurrachee	22
,, Mahomerah	2	Arrive BOMBAY	25
Arrive BUSREH	3		

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly services from England, will during the fair season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Melville, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 18th December 1874, at 4 P.M.

The s.s. PENANG, 698 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Ayers, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 21st December 1874, at 2 P.M., calling at Veraval, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO CARWAR COAST.

THE well-known and Fast Sailing new Steamer PHLOX, Commander W. Pead, will leave on FRIDAY, the 18th December, at 5 P.M., for undernoted Ports :—Hurney, Butnaghiri, Jaytapore, Malwan, Vingorla, and Goa, Panjim.

For Passage or Freight apply to the Undersigned, at his Office, Bazaar Gate Street, No. 99, in the house of ROWJEE POORSHUND DARBAR, opposite to Mancheshund Lakhmeechund, and also at his other Office at Burdan Ghulleo, out of Fort.

RAMDASS KHAIPAR.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, BOMBAY on the 9th and 24th, and on the 1st and 15th of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	£4	Without Food.
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14-10	
Marseilles	55	35	14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above ten years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

"PERSIA," to sail on FRIDAY, 1st January 1875.
"AUSTRALIA," to sail on the end of January 1875.
"ARABIA," to sail on MONDAY, 1st February 1875.
"ASIA," to sail on MONDAY, 15th February 1875.
"INDIA," to sail on MONDAY, 1st March, 1875.
"ASSYRIA," to sail on MONDAY, 15th March, 1875.
"PERSIA," to sail on THURSDAY, 1st April, 1875.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c. apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 14 h November 1874.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

Sailing about 5th January next.

THE fine Steamer COROMANDEL, 1979 Tons, Captain John D. Mary will be despatched as above. This steamer was built expressly for the Eastern trade and has exceptionally good accommodation for Passengers. She carries a Surgeon.

Passage Money 1st Class, Rs. 500.

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which may be had on board.

Apply for Passage to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.,
MACKINLAY, SIMPSON & Co., Agents.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(*To leave on 27th December.*)

THE splendid s. s. J. C. STEVENSON, 2,097 Tons, 1,300 H. P., effective, J. G. Bell, Commander, is well-known as of Green's line to Calcutta and has made some of the quickest passages between that Port and London. The Cabins have large Ports to upper and lower berths, and the accommodation and appointment's of this Steamship are un-qualled, making her the most desirable passenger ship of the season. She will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

Rates of passage, are—

1st Class to Suez	Rs. 300
Do. Malta	,, 400
Do. Liverpool	,, 500

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, which can be had on board.

For passage and further particulars, apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's Steamers will be despatched with H. M.'s Mails as follows :—

	Tons.	H.P.		
S.S. DELHI	2,178	400	Dec.	21st to Southampton.
S.S. NIZAM	2,725	450	,,	29th to Suez, &c.
S.S. HYDASPES	2,984	450	Jan.	4th to Southampton.
S.S. KASHGAR	2,699	450	,,	11th to Suez, &c.
S.S. LOMBARDY	2,723	450	,,	18th to Southampton.

Passengers to Malta, Gibraltar, and Southampton are only booked once a fortnight, and the Steamers proceed direct via the Suez Canal.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 14th December 1874.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

SAILINGS FOR THE HOMEWARD SEASON OF 1875.

THE following or other first class Vessels will be despatched from BOMBAY to EUROPE during the month of FEBRUARY, MARCH, and APRIL.

	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	Feb.	
THIBET	C. H. Leaf	2,93	400	1st	Southampton via Canal.
LOMBARDY	E. M. Gilson	3723	450	8th	Suez for Brindisi & Venice.
KHIVA	J. D. Gaby	2809	450	15th	Southampton via Canal.
VENETIA	W. C. Angove	2726	450	22d	Suez for Brindisi & Venice.
				March.	
HINDOSTAN	N. Roskell, R.N.R.	3113	600	1st	Southampton via Canal.
ZAMBESI	G. T. Cates	2421	370	8th	Suez for Brindisi & Venice.
AUSTRALIA	J. S. Murray	3648	600	15th	South mpton via Canal.
TEHERAN	A. H. Johnson	2589	400	22d	Suez for Brindisi & Venice.
INDUS	N. Stewart, R.N.R.	3478	500	29th	Southampton via Canal.
				April.	
KASHGAR	G. J. Babot	2699	450	5th	Suez for Brindisi & Venice.
SURAT	G. C. Burne	3142	530	12th	Southampton via Canal.

GEORGE F. HENRY.
Bombay, 16th December 1874. Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 29th Dec. 1874, at 3 P.M., from Masagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. TANJORE, (2,245 tons and 400 H. P.,) Captain E. J. Baker, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Penang and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not tendered to the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 26th Dec. 1874.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 15th December 1874.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

THE Norwegian Mail Steamer HAROLD HAARFAGER, 2,200 Tons, Captain Heltberg, will sail for LIVERPOOL, via SUEZ CANAL on the 3rd JANUARY, 1875.

RATES OF FARE FOR PASSENGERS.

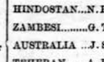
1st Class.....Rs. 450 } Exclusive of Wines, &c.
2nd Class..... ,, 300 }

For Freight and Passage, apply to

ST. ARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Agents for Charterers.

Bombay, 15th December 1874.

FOR LIVERPOOL OR LONDON.
VIA SUEZ CANAL.
(To leave about 20th December.)



THE well-known and favourite Steam-ship STRATHCLYDE, 1,951 tons, Captain C. W. Pearson, will be despatched as above. She has very superior accommodation for first class Passengers, and generally makes the passage in 20 days. She is fitted with ice-house, Piano, Punkahs, and every other appliance necessary for a steamer in this climate. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

Rates of Passage are :—

1st Class to Suez	£30
Do. to Liverpool	£50

exclusive of Wines, &c., which, however, can be procured on board at moderate prices.

For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.,
Passenger Agents.

Bombay, 1st October 1874.

HARBOUR STEAM FERRIES.

STEAM FERRIES (under Contract with Government).—STEAM FERRY BOATS ply daily across the Harbour, calling at the undermentioned Bunders :—

Fares from Bombay to	Carnac.	Hog Island.	Colaba.	Rowe's or Kanaji's.	Dhurumtur.	Tiull.	Alibag.	Revdunda.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
1st Class	2 0	2 0	3 0	2 0	3 0	2 8	4 0	4 0
2nd Class	0 8	0 12	0 12	0 12	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0
3rd Class	0 4	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 6	0 8
Horses	3 0	4 0	4 0	3 0	5 0	2 8	3 0	5 0
Carriages	3 0	4 0	4 0	3 0	5 0	2 8	3 0	5 0
Bullocks	2 0	3 0	3 0	2 0	4 0	1 8	2 0	4 0
Dogs	0 3	0 4	0 4	0 3	0 4	0 2	0 3	0 4

CHILDREN under seven years half fare, under 2 years free.

PERSONAL LUGGAGE First Class 112 lbs., Second Class 56 lbs., and Third Class 28 lbs. free.

EXTRA LUGGAGE.—For each 10 lbs. or part of 10 lbs , one anna.

The Colwa Ferry Boat leaves Bombay, Carnac Bunder, at 8 A.M. daily, and returning leaves Colwa at 11 A.M.

The Dhurumtur Ferry Boat leaves Bombay, Carnac Bunder, at 9-30 A.M. daily, and returning leaves Dhurumtur at 1 P.M.

The Alibag Ferry Boat leaves Bombay, Carnac Bunder, at 2 P.M. daily, and returning leaves Revdunda at 5 A.M.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerks previous to their proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street.

SURAT AND GOGO FERRY.

STEAM FERRY (under Contract with Government).—A STEAM FERRY BOAT plies every alternate day between SURAT and GOGO and *vice versa*, Sundays excepted.

	Fares.		Fares.
1st Class	Rs. 5 0	Horses	Rs. 4 0
2nd ,,	,, 3 0	Carriages	,, 4 0
3rd ,,	,, 1 8	Dogs	,, 0 6

CHILDREN under seven years half fare, and under 2 years free.

PERSONAL LUGGAGE First Class 112 lbs., Second Class 56 lbs., and Third Class 28 lbs. free.

EXTRA LUGGAGE.—For each 10 lbs. or part of 10 lbs., one anna.

The Steamer leaves Gogo every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY.

The Steamer leaves Surat every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY.

The Steamer leaving Surat on SATURDAY proceeds to Bhownuggur, and leaves that port for Surat on MONDAY morning.

Further particulars can be learnt on application to the undermentioned Agents :—

Mr. HOOSEIN MAHOMED, Gogo,
,, SYED COOTBOODEEN, Surat.

Or to the Undersigned at Bombay.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per s.s. KING ARTHUR are hereby informed of the arrival of the vessel and requested to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective Goods. No claim of any kind will be paid after the departure of the steamer unless it be previou ly passed by the Captain.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 15th December 1874.

EQUATORIAL
HAIR DOUCHE.

Is now firmly rooted in public favour, having supplied

A GREAT WANT

in Indian Toilet economy, namely, something that would enable tho hair to retain its natural softness and gloss equally in an arid and in a moist atmosphere ; that would exert a cooling and a stimulating action on the scalp, but without irritating like Cantharides or causing a sebaceous or scurfy accumulation like Oil. The "Douche" not only fulfils these requisites but imparts beauty and softness to hair which has never naturally possessed these qualities, and restores pristine vigour in cases of growth enfeebled even to baldness.

It need only be added that the "Douche" is a delicious toilet extract of almost fairy fragrance.

Per Bottle, Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF RICE.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 18th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Carnac Bunder in the B. I. S. N. Co.'s godown, on account of whom it may concern—

J H H—F B R—163 Bags damaged Ballum Rice, landed ex s.s. Socotra.

AUCTION SALE OF COALS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Elphinstone Bunder, on account and at the risk of the nine road—

About 50 tons of Cardiff Coals landed ex Java and Pendleton

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 18th December 1874.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.
THE SPLENDID STEAM-SHIP "EMBLEHOPE,"
well known in the trade, and sailing positively full or not full, at 4 P.M., on TUESDAY next, December 22nd, has accommodation for a limited number of First-class Passengers, and carries a Stewardess.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL, Rs. 450,

exclusive of Wines or Liquors which can be had or board.

In consequence of the small number of vacancies, immediate application by intending Passengers is requested by

KING, KING & Co.,
4, Church Lane.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The regular steamers leave TRIESTE on the 1st and 15th, and BOMBAY on the 5th and 20th of every month.

THE following or other First-class Steamer will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE.

	Tons.	H.P.	
Passenger Steamer CASTORE	2,700,	250	on 5th January 1875.
Steamer MEMFI	2,680,	250,	on 20th January 1875.
Steamer CAPRERA	2,000,	200,	on 5th February 1875.
Steamer ARETUSA	2,500,	125,	on 20th Feb. 1875.
Passenger Steamer ETTORE	3,800,	400,	on 5th March 1875.
Passenger Steamer CASTORE	2,700,	250,	on 20th March 1875.

The Passenger Steamers have excellent first and second class accommodation, the others have room for a few Cabin Passengers at £40 to TRIESTE.

Rates of Passage-money by Passenger Steamers (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	£45 0	£25 0	£10-0
To Port Said	£33 6	£23 0	£14-6
To Suez	£32 8	£22 0	£13-7

No Cargo will be received on board after Sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

28, Bombay Green, 17th Dec. 1874.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

PASSENGERS by Rail or Boat arriving in Bombay will find full and accurate information regarding every ROUTE to TRAVEL from this City to other parts of India and Ceylon, in the "INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE," published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press on the 1st of each month. This "Guide" is the only one published in Bombay, and containing alterations the service of Trains and Steamers on this side of India corrected up to date. The "Guide" has an excellent Railway Map of India, and an Introduction giving much useful information to Strangers staying a week or two in Bombay.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.
ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION ..... Rs. 5.

The GUIDE may be obtained at
The "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
The BOOKSELLERS,
The BOMBAY HOTELS, and
The PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the RIGHT of REMOVING SAND from the Sea-shore of Butcher's Island for one year from 1st January to 31st December 1875 will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION at the Collector's Office in the New Secretariate, on TUESDAY, the 22nd December 1874, at 3 P.M.

F. F. ABBUTHNOT, Collector.

Bombay Collector's Office, 17th December 1874.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, Limited.—NOTICE is hereby given, that TWO CALLS of Rs 125 (One Hundred and Twenty-five) each per SHARE have THIS DAY been made by the Directors on all the Shares forming the Second or Reserved Issue of Shares, payable at the Registered Office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 1st day of October 1874, and FRIDAY, the 1st day of January 1875, respectively.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

13th May 1874.

BROACH COTTON COMPANY (LIMITED) IN LIQUIDATION.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the SHARE CERTIFICATES of the BROACH COTTON GINNING and PRESSING COMPANY, Limited, are now READY for ISSUE, and will be delivered to the Shareholders in exchange for those now held by them in the Broach Cotton Company, Limited, in Liquidation, on their signing the Memo, and Articles of Association of the new Company.

CHARLES JUGLAS,
DWARKADASS VUSSONJEE,
MAGNUS MOWAT,
} Liquidators.

Bombay, 14th December 1874.

NOTICE is hereby given, that DAVID JAMES KINLOCH, late of Gourdie, in the County of Perth, a Lieutenant-Colonel in Her Majesty's Artillery died on the 10th day of November 1873, at Edinburgh, aforesaid, granted LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION (with the extract Registered Deed of the said Deceased's Settlement annexed) to the same under Directions, Cobbett, and the extracted copy Testament Testamentor of the said Deed of General Trust Disposition and Settlement annexed) of his Estate and Effects, and to all the same vested within the Jurisdiction of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, were on the 7th day of December 1874 GRANTED by the said Court to THOMAS MATHESON, Esq. (Accountant of the National Bank of India, Limited, at Bombay,) as Attorney to Katherine Mary Young or Kinloch, James Henry Mackay, Charles Kinloch, and Thomas Wilson Trustees and Executors of the said David James Kinloch under his Will or Deed of General Trust Disposition and Settlement dated 1st August 1870. All persons having any Claim against the Estate of the said David James Kinloch are hereby required to send in particulars of their Claims, in writing, within one month from the date hereof, to the said Thomas Matheson, at the National Bank of India, Limited, at Rampart Row, within the Fort, at the expiration of which period he will remit the Assets of the Estate of the said David James Kinloch, deceased, to the Executors in Edinburgh, and no Claims sent in subsequently will be recognized.—Dated this 16th day of December 1874.

THOS MATHESON,
Administrator

THE GULBURGAH FAIR.

WHEREAS the opening of His Highness the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY is likely to attract a more than usual Number of Pilgrims to the Anniversary of KHWAJEH BUNDA NAWAZ to be held at Gulburgah on the 16th of ZEKAD. His Highness's Government in the Revenue Department, anxious to avail itself of this opportunity for establishing a regular annual fair in a locality so favourable to trade, is hereby pleased to notify that, with a view to promote the interests of His Highness's Dominions, and in order to facilitate and encourage trade, the following rules and regulations shall be observed during the continuance of the fair :—

1. The Fair shall be open from the 21st of DECEMBER to the 10th of JANUARY next.

2. With a view to encourage local traders and manufacturers His Highness's Government will defray the Railway Freight of all the *bona fide* manufactures or produce of this country forwarded from Hyderabad and places adjoining to be exposed for sale at the fair at Gulburgah. This rule, however, shall not apply to cattle and live stock.

3. Goods will be booked for transmission to Gulburgah under the above rule from the 20th to the 22nd of December. No Goods will be received before or after these three days for transmission at Government expense. Traders and Sahookars intending to forward their Goods are therefore directed to put them in in communication with the Government Agent on this duty, and consign their Goods to them at the Hyderabad Railway Station properly and carefully packed within the period specified above. They shall thereupon be furnished with Bills of Lading in due form, on presenting which to the Traffic Manager of Gulburgah, the consigners will receive delivery of their Goods.

4. Traders and Merchants, who avail themselves of Rule 2 in order to take their Goods surreptitiously to other marts within or without His Highness's Dominions, shall be liable to a penalty.

5. Traders from the Districts shall be assisted to the extent of half the carriage expenses of their Goods. Those intending to avail themselves of this assistance should obtain a certificate from the Local Revenue Official, stating the cost of their carriage. One-half of the amount, stated in these certificates, shall be paid to their holders on presentation to the Sadar Talukdar of the Southern Division, provided such presentation is made on or before the 5th of January, after which date no payments will be made.

6. No custom's duty will be charged on Goods brought from the British territory for sale to the Fair, that are not actually sold. Traders and Merchants will be allowed to carry away their unsold stock free of charge.

7. Prizes will be awarded on *bona fide* manufactures of His Highness's Dominions of the nature of Cotton, Silk, Woolen, or other Fabrics, Metal ware, Furniture, &c., provided their quality as articles of domestic use or ornament is such as to be deserving of commendation. The Sadar Talukdar is charged with the duty of delivering the prizes to their recipients.

8. A Committee of Gentlemen charged with the conduct of Fair, and Committee of the Talukdar, the District Superintendent of Police and a *Wutandar* of the District, shall be appointed presided over by the Sadar Talukdar of the Division for the purpose of superintending the Fair, arranging the stalls and adjudging the prizes. All orders, connected with the fair, shall issue from this Committee.

9. Prizes will be awarded on cattle and live stock of all kinds, provided they are accompanied by certificates signed by the Official in charge of the district, from which they are brought, certifying that they were bred and reared within His Highness's Territories.

10. With the view of encouraging Merchants and Traders, the Fair Committee is instructed to make purchases to a certain specified extent on account of Government during the continuance of the Fair. Only such articles shall be purchased as recommend themselves to the Committee by cheapness combined with skill and excellence of workmanship. Prices will be paid cash on all such purchases.

11. No custom's duty will be charged on transit of Goods purchased at the fair by British Subjects and carried out of His Highness's Dominions.

DENTISTRY.—Dr. C. F. KHORY, Licentiate of Dental Surgery of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, may be CONSULTED at his Dentistry in No. 5, CHURCH GATE STREET.

Artificial Teeth set in Gold, Vulcanite, or Celluloid Plates.

FINE ASTRINGENT TOOTH POWDER, for removing acidity of the mouth and strengthening the weak gums and loose teeth, prepared by Messrs. Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co., Druggists of London, and packed in patent capsuled bottles after the formula of Dr. C. F. Khory, Surgeon Dentist, may be had at No. 5 Church Gate Street, Fort. Price per bottle One Rupee ; per dozen bottles Rs 10.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

DISPLAY OF ORNAMENTED CHRISTMAS CAKES, at BAFTY'S. Orders are being registered.

WANTED in a Merchant's Office, a CLERK, well up in COTTON and GENERAL BUSINESS. Apply by letter to M., Office of this Paper.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED.
WINE MERCHANTS.
CASH PRICE LIST.

SHERRIES.

	Per Dozen. Quarts.	Pints.
AMONTILLADO, superior, very old and choice	Rs. 36 0	...
AMONTILLADO, fine	32 0	...
OLOROSO, pale, soft, fine flavour	36 0	...
MANZANILLA, very dry and pale	30 0	...
GOLDEN, a rich nutty-flavoured Dessert Wine	28 0	...
OLD DRY, very superior, soft and dry	28 0	...
VINO DE PASTO, a good generous Dinner Wine	25 0	...
PALE DINNER, an excellent light Wine for general use	22 0	...
YELLOW SEAL, pale and light	18 0	...
MARSALA	16 0	...
MADEIRA, E. India, selected, old and very fine	32 0	...

PORTS.

SUPERIOR OLD, tawny, with fine bouquet and character	32	0	17 0
FINE OLD, possessing good body and flavour	27	0	15 0
WHITE SEAL, rich and fruity	18	0	...

CHAMPAGNES.

F. GIESLER & Co.'s "for India" brand	42	0	23 0
PERRIER JOUET & Co.'s, Finest Dry	42	0	23 0
TREACHER & Co.'s, Finest Creaming	42	0	23 0
DRY SILLERY	36	0	19 0
FINE SPARKLING	30	0	...

CLARETS.

BORDEAUX } Excellent Cap ot PETIT MEDOC. } Breakfast Wines	9	8	...
	12	0	...
MEDOC, Superior	15	0	9 0
SAINT JULIEN, good Dinner Wine	20	0	...
CHATEAU LA-ROSE } Superior After CHATEAU MARGAUX } Dinner Wines	25	0	14 0
	30	0	16 0

SAUTERNES.

HAUT SAUTERNES, very rich and fine	30	0	...
SAUTERNES, delicate flavour	22	0	...
BARSAC, light Table Wine	18	0	...

BURGUNDIES.

CHAMBERTIN	28	0	15 0
POMMARD	24	0	13 0
MACON	22	0	12 0
BEAUNE	18	0	10 0
CHABLIS	16	0	...
RICH SPARKLING BURGUNDY, Red or White	36	0	20 0

HOCKS.

	Quarts.	Pints.
SUPERIOR SPARKLING	Rs. 32 0	18 0
FINEST SPARKLING EHRENBREITSTEIN	40 0	22 0
JOHANNISBERG (STILL)	40 0	...
LIEBFRAUMILCH ,,	36 0	19 0
RUDESHEIM ,,	30 0	16 0
NIERSTEIN ,,	25 0	13 8
HOCHHEIM ,,	24 0	13 0
STEINWEIN (GlassJugs), ,,	22 8	...
LAUBENHEIM ,,	16 0	9 0

MOSELLES.

FINE SPARKLING	Rs. 30	0	...
SUPERIOR SPARKLING	32	0	18 0
FINEST SPARKLING NONPAREIL	38	0	21 0
SCHARZBERG (STILL)	32	0	17 0
SUPERIOR MOSELLE ,,	27	0	14 8
MUSCATEL MOSELLE ,,	24	0	13 0
WINNIGEN ,,	20	0	10 0

SPIRITS.

COGNAC, Fine Old Pale, a choice matured Spirit	27	0	...
COGNAC, Old Pale	24	0	...
COGNAC, Pale	20	0	...
GIN, London Old Tom	16	0	...
HOLLANDS GENEVA, per case of 15 large Casks	24	0	...
Do. do. per case of 12 flasks	13	8	...
RUM, Finest Old Jamaica	20	0	...
WHISKEY, Irish	20	0	...
WHISKEY, Scotch	18	0	...

LIQUEURS.

CURACAO, Amsterdam, Orange or White	Rs. 40	0	21 0
MARASCHINO DI ZARA, (the finest)	40	0	21 0
CHERRY BRANDY, best Copenhagen	28	0	15 0
CHARTREUSE from the } Green Monastery } Yellow	76	0	40 0
	70	0	36 0
GOLD WATER, Dantzig Brandy	36	0	...
CREME DE NOYEAU	36	0	...
ANGOSTURA BITTERS	...		27 0
AMERICAN BITTERS AND LIQUEURS	...		16 0

A variety of other Liqueurs in Stock.

SPECIAL QUOTATIONS TO MESSES, CLUBS, AND TRADERS.

The Company are Sole Agents for

BASS'S PALE ALE AND GUINNESS'S STOUT.

FIRST QUALITY.

Bottled by Messrs. M. B. FOSTER & SONS.

IMPORTED MONTHLY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

	Cash Price.
In Cases of 3 dozen Quarts per doz.	Rs. 6 0
Do. 6 ,, Pints ,, ,

LICENCE.

...n DECEMBER 1874.

...t yesterday closed ...he sales however ...which 3,000 were ...ket opened quiet ...s 12,000, imports ... New York is still ...s" are ½ lower. The ...ollows:—

	1873.	1872.
...	31,000	15,000
...000	10,000	20,000
...	138,000	123,000	73,000
...K.	38,000	55,000	41,000
... 1st Sept.	1,759,000	1,470,000	1,482,000
...ports to U. K.	660,000	481,000	432,000

In the General Produce markets there was no ...teration yesterday.

A further payment of £125,000 into the Bank of England is advised which, taken in conjunction with Consols this morning having recovered to 92, seems to favor the probability of an early reduction in the Bank rate of discount. French Rentes are still at 99, Bar silver has declined to 57½d. per oz.

At the biddings in London yesterday for the Council drafts on India £276,000 was allotted to Calcutta; £54,000 to Madras and £220,000 to Bombay; 1s. 1d. per rupee receiving 52 per cent on Calcutta and Madras, and 46 per cent on Bombay, a decline of fully a half per cent from the last biddings. The rate has been quite expected and in fact discounted here, so that it produced no alteration in STERLING Exchange. On the contrary, the tendency at the close to-day was, if anything, a shade firmer for ready bills, banks being less anxious buyers. It is reported, however, that to-day's Southampton Steamer brings £300,000 in Silver consigned to the Bank of Bombay on account of the German Government, which, if confirmed, will probably induce an easier tendency again, while the decline in Bar Silver and the probability of cheaper money at home will all tend in the same direction. We quote to-day:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s 10½d.	per rupee
Do. 6 months' sight...	1s 10 9/16d.	"
Credits do.	...1s. 10 ¾d.	"
Documents do.	...1s. 10¾ 3/16d.	"

On Calcutta there is no alteration; GOVERNMENT PAPER is rather firmer at yesterday's figures.

The SHARE MARKET has been particularly dull to day, and the few transactions reported have been at reduced rates.

COTTON although quiet was somewhat steadier this morning, a fair enquiry having been manifested for New Oomrawuttee at current rates, but the actual business done was limited. Arrivals yesterday were heavier—4,927 bales, making 13,352 bales for the five days.

FREIGHTS are very quiet at £2-5 to £2-7-6 for ready steamers, £2-10 to £2-11-3 for January and £2 12 6 for February. The "Tagus" s.s. was fixed yesterday for March loading at £2 10 for measurement cargo only. By sail, rates are £2 2 6 to £2-5 for the Bulwark and Kingston respectively.

PIECE GOODS are nominally unaltered, but there is only a very small business passing, and a slight reduction from current rates would have to be accepted to induce large purchases.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomi. value per sh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,00	100	all	5 p.c.	Agra Bank.....	92
22,...	1,000	all	12p.c.	Bank of Bengal	1,440
10,...	500	all	12p.c.	Do of Bombay New ...	7.2½
10,...	500	375	12p.c.	Do 2nd Res.issue.....	605
5,25	1,000	all	4 p.c.	Do of Madras ..	1,180
30,0.0	250	all	8 p.c.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of L. & China	300
40,...	188½	all	Nil	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	375
45,0.0	200	all	5 p.c.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	175
[40,0.0	250	125	5 p.c.	National Bank of India..	113
6,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	475

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

600	1,250	all	150	Alexandra Spinning	1,600
800	5,000	all	200	Alliance Spinning	3,200
3,5	4,000	800	...	Bhownugger M. & P. C.	2,000
20,...	1,000	all	100	Bombay United	1,200
4,...	150	100	10	Broach Mills	250
900	1,000	750	...	Colaba Spinning	1,060
2,5.0	2,000	all	10 p.c.	Dhurumsey Spinning..	1,650
1,500	1,000	all	125 p.c.	Fleming S. & W. Co ...	1,190
1,5.0	1,000	all	115 p.c.	Great Eastern	1,530
700	1,000	all	...	Hindustan S. & W. Co..	1,000
7,5[	1,000	all	115 p.c.	Jeevraj Balloo Mills ..	1,365
.....	...	800	...	Khandesh Spinning	1,230
900	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning	1,400
...	...	9.0	...	Madras U. spinning	1,150
2,500	1,000	all	65	Manockjee Petit's	1,320
1,000	1,000	all	20 p.c.	Morarjee Spinning	1,320
4,000	625	all	68	Oriental	810
600	1,250	250	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	440
750	1,000	1,000	200 p.c.	Soondedas Spinning	1,425
5,0	1,000	800	24 p.c.	Tata	410

* Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,5.0	100 p.c.	Akbar Cotton Press Co ..	1,750
200	2,000	1,100	50 do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee..	800
1:0	50	all	18 p.c.	Albert Ginning Co.....	6.0
250	2,...	85.	40	Alexandra Press Co.....	150
250	500.00	...	...	Alfred Mills Co	1,100
150	1,...	1,000	2 0p.c.	Apollo Press Co.....	3,750
625	1,000	all	...	Bellary	750
600	1.0	all	60 p.c.	Berar Company (New) ..	590
200	2,00	all	200 p.c.	Bombay Press Co.....	1,450
1000	500	all	10 p.c.	Do New.....	360
1,4 0	25	all	6½ p.c.	Broach Cotton Co	530
4...	1,500	all	175 p.c.	Carwar Company.....	700
800	1,8.0	all	175 p.c.	Colaba Press Co.....	3,800
5 0	3..	all	Nil	Dollera P. & G. Co.....	200
2:0	2,00	all	...	East India Press Co.....	1,000
1,500	1,...	all	2 0 p.c.	Fort Press Co.....	4,0 0
200	2,00	2,00	15 p.c.	Framji Cowasji Press Co..	350
3 0	1,0..	all	100 p.c.	French Press Co	425
200	6,000	4,000	28	Hydraulic Press Co.....	1,780
1:50	...	1,40	100 p.c.	Imperial Press Co.....	450
2125	200	85	60 p.c.	Kolaunsi Press & G. Co..	450
600	2,000	800	...	Maneckjee Press Manuf. Co..	1,800
130	...	1,50	200 p.c.	Princeof Wales Press....	1,9.0
2 0	1,3.0	all	200 p.c.	Rassoon Press Co.....	535
400	500	75	135 p.c.	Scinde Press Co.....	430
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited..	825
125	1,500	1,25	75	Victoria Press, Madras..	750
150	800	all	12 p.c.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	1,000
450	1,000	all	100 p.c.	Volkart's United Press Co.	925

* Per share for the half year.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Ship PRINCE REGENT, 1,339 tons, Captain G. Graham, will sail to-day in ballast for Rangoon.

THE B. I. S. N Co's s.s. PENANG, 475 tons, Captain G. Avern, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurrachee (December 14th), with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Brigadier-General Addison, Colonel Hastings, Mr. Strong, Mr. Gueswallah, and one hundred and thirty-one deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
17	Penang(s)	Avern	Kurrachee, Dec 14.
	Nizam (s).....	Barlow	Veraval, Nov 20.

DEPARTURE.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
17	Pollux(s).....	Guirovich.....	Trieste, &c.

The ship Prince Regent, Graham, to Rangoon, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.			
13	Lady Belhaven	Hamilton	London, Sept 4.
	Rinaldo.....	Babot	Melbourne, Sept 24.
	Otago.....	Dierlin	Otago, Oct 7.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

April 7 Pehlwan, ss, Nacoda, from Bombay
Oct. 26 Kwang Tung S. M. ..., Elton, from Macoalla.
Nov 20 Vulture H. M. G. Boat, master, from Berberra.
25 Da leia, ss. Mongo, from Mauritius.
27 Waterloo, ship, Rossiter, from Cardiff.
28 Arabia, ship, ab ross, from Liverpool.
28 W G Russell, ship, John Owen from Cardiff.
28 Coromia, ss, Hen erson, from Zanzibar.
28 Alice, barque, Christenson, from Cardiff.
Dec. 1 Ammonite, ss, Hamilton, from Cardiff.
1 Lepe ng, H. M. G. Boat, Sir W. Wiseman, from Piymouth.
2 Ryazan, ship, Dannis, from Liverpool.
3 Malabar I. T. S. S, Evans, from Bombay.
3 Tanjore, ss, Baker, from London.
3 Virginia Schintzi, ss, Anderson, from Suez.
4 Matiaban, ss, S. J. Barlow, from Rangoon.
4 Gamboy ship J. Evans, from Cardiff.
5 Charlotte Gladston, ship Pouley, from Liverpool.
5 Australis, ss, Murray, from Calcutta.
6 Pozzuno, ss, Mammarin, from Marseilles.
6 Luyr eam, barque, Nacoda, from Bombay.
6 Teheran, ss, Johnson, from Bombay.
7 Tamar, F. T., ss, Denbow, from Poulon.
7 Ganga, ss, F. J. Wilson, from London.
7 Whi burn, ss, Pettinger, from Cardiff.
8 Penguin, ss, Cowell, from Glasgow.
8 India, s, Dodero, from Bombay.
9 Asia-carro, T. S. F., Mahomed Beg, from Suez.
9 Hoogly, ss, Varangot, from changhai.
9 Vixen, ss, M. Fitt, Liverpo l.
9 Hamid Hasrfagar, ss, Hoitberg, from Jeddah.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.
3 Malabar, I. T. S. S., Evans, to Portsmouth.
4 Cocoanda, ss, Henderson, to Zanzibar.
4 Tanjore, ss, Baker, to Bombay.
4 Virginia Schintzi, ss, An erson to Kurrachee.
4 Marga an, s.s. J. Barlow, to Malta.
5 Lapwing, H. M. G. Boat, Sir W. Wiseman, to China.
6 Asa Issis, ss, Murray, to sea
6 Pozzuno, ss, Mammarino, to China.
6 Vulture, H. M. G. Boat, Hooker, to Berberra.
7 Dupleix, ss, Mongo, to Mauritius.
7 Ghersan, ss, Johnson, to Suez.
8 Kwang Tung S. M., Elton, to Perim.
8 Daydream, barque, Nac da, to Jeddah.
8 Tamar, F. T., ss, Denbow, to Sa gon.
8 Ganga, ss, F. J. Wilson, to Singapore.
8 Penguin, ss, Cowell, to Rangoon.
8 India, s, Dodero, to Geneva
9 Hoogly, ss, Varangot, to Marseilles.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Pehlwan, ss. Nacoda, from Bomb y.
Waterlo ship, Armstrong, from Cardiff.
Arabia, ship, Babarzon, from Liverpo l.
W G. Russell, ss, John Owen, from Cardiff.
Alice, barque, Gustafse n, from Cardiff.
Armenella, ship, Garret, Cardiff.
Ryerson, ship, Dannis, from Liverpool.
Gamboy, ship, J. Evans, from Cardiff.
Charlotte Gladston, ss, Pouley, from Liverpool.
Whitburn, ss, Pettinger, from Cardiff.
Mails Soorzo F. S. F., Mahomed Beg, from Suez.
Vixen, s s, M Fitt, from Liverpool.
Harald Haarfagar, Heitberg, from Jeddah.

DAILY IMPORTS.—DECEMBER 17.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Emblehope s, 4,000 bundles hoop iron, Hurry Bhanjee & Co.

FROM LONDON.

Kingston, 70 cases window glass, Hasanally Lallmeya; 20 hogsheads porter and 20 hogsheads pale ale, Jemsetjee Nasserjee.

Canara s, 129 cases goneva, Eduljee Bezonjee; 20 cases champagne, Sorabjee Bin wangree and Co; 25 cases clocks, Hassum Dada; 6 cases chamsagne, Cutler Palmer & Co.

FROM GENOA.

India s, 337 boxes brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer & Sons.

FROM NEW YORK.

Winged Hunter, 2,000 Kerosine, Bell, Branderburg & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—DECEMBER 17.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Woodbur n, 3 bales hides, Curimbhoy Hu sonbhoy; 200 cwts myrabollams, Jetha Parsotum; 28 bales wool. Coore y Khetsey; 2 bales cotton, Runchordass Motichund; 30o bales cotton, Lyon & Co.

Strathclyde s, 2061 cwts coir yarn, Canjee Lceladhur; 25 bales cotton, Pe-l Cassela and Co; 312½ cwts. myrabollams, Sonderdass Mooljee; 1,000 bales cotton, W and A Graham & Co.

Emblehope s, 55 bales wool, Moty Jethaney; 54 bales cotton, Velljee Natha; 500 bales cot on, Nusserwanjee Manockjee and Co; 8 bales cotton, Bhugwanjee Anundjee; 41 bales cotton, Sevrasn Mata; 145 cwts myrabollams, Mowjee Godoo; 1,5.0 bales cotton, W and A Graham & Co.

Kingston, 680 bales cot on Campbell Mitchell & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Delhi s, 441 bundles myrabollams, and 11 cases peacock feathers, Rehenoo boy Mahomed; 64 cases olibanum, Goolm Hoosen John Mahomed; 140 olibanum, Allana Munjee and Co; 100 bags coffee, 2 cases c rdam ms, and 12 cases cheroots, and 34 cases ginger, Pand O Co; 14 cases fishmaws, Dawoodbhoy Hasvam; 24 cases fishmaws, Fazul Mahomed Dama; 4 cases mother o' pearl shell, and 32 cases fishmaws, Rurabally Alimun; 34 bales hides, Jacob Sawoo and Co; 67 cwts chundroos, Jafarbhoy Peerbhoy; 244 pieces E tea-th, Venichund Jaitadass; 10 bales hides, Sheriff Durveshjee 120 cwts galengall t urmeric, Nensey; 8 cwts galls, 4 cases fishmaws, and 10 cwts craton seed, Moolleebhoy Gangjee; 8 bales silk, Rahimbhoy Alibdi bhoy; 87 cases olibanum, Fazel Mahomed Dama; 42 cases olibanum, Vesjee; 13 bundles E teeth, and 150 cases olibanum, Curramboy Ebra; 214 bundles ground nuts, Mahomed Corjee; 14 bundles E teeth, G H Curimbhoy.

FOR HAVRE.

Delhi s, 309 bales cotton, Vinay and Co; 1 bale cotton, George Lockhart and Co; 101 bales cotton, Vinay & Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS—DECEMBER 16.

Ross, Major, Bombay Brigade Staff, on leave, from Poona.
Morris, Captain, Bom al Brigade Staff, on leave, from Ferozpore.

DEPARTURES—DECEMBER 17.

Trent, Lieut C l, Bombay 68th Light Infantry, to join, to Mhow.
Hogg, Captain, Bombay Poona Horse, to rejoin, to Seroor.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF,
Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poona, 16th December 1874.

The C-in-C is pleased to notify that the Government of India has sanctioned the provision of clause 119 Army Circulars dated 11 Aug 1874, Flannel shirts for Cavalry Recruits, being made applicable to India.

The undermentioned medical officers are appointed to do duty with the Troops proceeding to England on H M's Indian Troopship Crocodile on the 18th instant, travelling to the port of embarkation by rail at the public expense:—

Surgn Maj J Lukson; Surgn Major C Rattray; Surgn Maj J Martin; Surgn J C Faunin; Surgn F A Davy, H D.

So much of G O C 789 of 5th Dec 1874, as relates to Surgn Maj Rattray is cancelled.

Warrant Officer of Government, Serjeant George Pinsent, P W Dept, is granted a furlough to Europe for one year on medical certificate

The undermentioned men are directed to join the Central Gymnasium, Poona, to undergo a course of instruction:—

6 h Brigade Royal Artillery—No 2,185 Bombardier A Rundall.
33rd Regiment—No 1,958 Private John McCormick, and No 1,917 Private Thomas O'Neil

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:—

Staff Corps—Col J J Combe, C mdt 18th N I, from 23rd to 31st Dec 1874, preparatory to retirement from the service.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Dec. 17.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Col W Ashburner, S C, is permitt d to retire from the Service from the 21st instead of 31st instant.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for twenty months, on medical certificate:—

Col W M Cafe, V C, Ast Adjt Genl, Sind Division:—

Lieut Colonel A H Millett, R S C is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, i anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Govt of his own Presidency.

Col Thomas Anderson, C B, is temporarily appointed, with the rank of rgdr Genl, to the Divisional Staff of the Army from this date, vice Maj Geni Grant, C B

The following Medical Officers are brought on the strength of Her Majesty's British Forces serving in this Command from the 9th Nov 1874:—

Surgn B R Jagoe, M D, Surgn J Prendergast, and Surgn J E V Foss, M D

Consequent on the return from furlough of Lieut T Teel, Sub Ast Comsy Genl, third class, the following promotion and rev sion in the Comsl Dept are ordered, to have effect from the 14th ultimo:—

Lieut T Teel, Sub-Asst Comsy Genl, third class, to act as Sub-Asst Comsy Genl, first class.

Capt T W Sanders, Actg Sub-Asst Comsy Genl, first class, to revert to the grade of Sub-Asst Comsy Genl, third class, but will continue to act as Sub A st Comsy Genl, first class.

The undermentioned Officers, having completed twenty years' service, to be Majors from the dates specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

Staff Corps—Capt George Ernest Blew and Capt Alexander John Vibart 9th Dec 1874; Capt Charles William Yo ge and Capt John Bourchier Fenwick, 10th Dec 1874.

The undermentioned Officers, having completed twenty-six years' service, to be Lieut Colonels from the date specified, subject to H r Maj sty's approval:—

Staff Corps—Maj Alfred Anthony Des Voeux and Maj Julian Campbell Hobson, 7th Dec 1874.

The following temporary arrangements in the Administrative Staff of the British Medical Service in this Presidency are ordered:—

Dep Surgn Genl Melbourne Brooke Gallwey, to officiate as Surgn Genl Bombay, deceased.

Surgn Maj W A Thomson, M B, attached to Her Majesty's 3rd Hussars to officiate as Dep y Surgn Genl, vice Gallwey.

G G O No 126 of 1874 is cancelled.

The half yearly returns of regimental necessaries, referred to in p ra 15 of G G O No 98 of 1865 should be rendered up to the 30 h June and 31st Dec of each year, and attach d to the Pay Lists of Regts and Batteries for the months of June and December respectively, instead of April and Oct.

Regimental and B ttery requisition for nece saries should exhibit the balances in store on 31st of Dec, and be despatched in time to reach the Sta t of Army Clothing not later than the 15th of Jany, instead of the date mentioned in G O C No 497 of 1-73.

Surgn W S Pratt is brought on the strength of Her Majesty's British Forces serving in this Comd, from the 4th instant, the date of his arrival at Bombay.

Surgns James Sutherland Wilkins and William Alexander Barren are brought on the strength of the Bombay Medical Establishment from the 4th Dec 1874.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr J F Fleet is appointed to act as Asst Political Agent, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country, during the a sence of Maj r R C Westropp, or until further orders.

Colonels G S A Anderson and F Schneider respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of Political Agent, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country, on the 5th instant.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT

Mr J M Graves, M g in charge of the Haidarabad Division, is appointed, i the place of the Col r of the District, to take part with the Sessions Judge in the preparation and making of the list of Ju ors and A sessors qualified to serve in the Court of Sessions of Haidarabad, and in hearing and determining the said list in accordance with law.

Mr W S Howell assumed charge of the Subordinate Judge's Court at Sholapur on the 28th Nov 1874.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr A Shewan to be Supy Asst to the Colr of Ahmadnagar until further orders.

Mr Shunker Pandoo ung having returned from Special Duty in England, H E the Gov in Council is pleased to appoint him to be Acting Hon rary Dep y Colr of Kolaba until further orders; Mr Bal-jee Babaji reverting to his appointment of Mamlatdar.

H E in Council is also pleased, c nsequent on Mr Hormusjee Ragoojee Vicnjee having re-joined the appointment of Dist Dep y Colr of Satara, to appoint Mr Narayen Ganesh Deshpande Collector's Dufterdar, Kurrachee, to be Dist Dep y Colr of Satara.

Mr W R Pratt to act as Extra first Asst Colr and Mag of Kaira for the Panch Mahals, Colr of Stamp Revenue and Agency, for the Go r in the Panch Mahals during the absence of Mr W H Propert, or until further orders.

Mr A W Crawley-Boevey to act as second Asst Colr of Surat during the absence of Mr W B Mulock, or until further orders.

Mr J King to act, on his return from leave, as Talukdari Settlement Officer, Gujerat, during the absence of Mr J B Richey, or until further orders.

Mr J F Fleet passed his Examination in Sanskrit according to the High Proficiency test on the 4th instant.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr R J Shannon received charge f the Office of the Ex Engr, Kolhapur, from Maj W Duce, R E, on the 30 h Nov 1874.

Messrs J G gory and William Clerke respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of Ex Engr, Taptee Irrigation Division, on the 24 h Nov 1874.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Revd C Kirk, M A, is appointed temporarily to do general duty at the Presidency from the 5th instant.

The Rev C Kirk, M A, is appointed Chaplain of Nasirabad.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

Lieut-Col H F Hancock, R E, having returned from leave, received charge of his appointment of Consig Engr for Railways and Under Secy to Govt, Railway Dept, from Maj J H White, R E, on the 16th inst a t.

Lieut-Col H F Hancock, R E, Consg Engr for Railway, is appointed, Chief Engr, third class.

Lieut J S Bisco, Offg Asst Examiner of Railway Accounts, Bombay, was relieved of his duties on the 7th ultimo, and Mr L Wood, Offg Asst Examiner, assumed charge of his duties on the 28th idem.

NOTIFICATION BY THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF PRISONS.

Surgn-Maj E B R Langley and Surgn-Maj C Joynt respectively delivered over and received charge of the Ratnagiri District Jail on the 30 h ultimo.

Surgn-Maj W E Cates and Mr J Edwards, Huzur Depy Collr, respectively delivered over and received charge of the Sholapur District Jail on the 5th instant.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE REVENUE AND POLICE COMMISSIONER.

Mr James Dickinson to be Second grade Inspr of Police, GIP R, doing duty at Bombay.

Capt C sayne, Actg Dist Supt of Police, Kolaba is allowed privilege leave of absence for eight days from such date in the current month as he may avail himself of it.

Capt A B P ttman delivered over and Capt C Payne received charge of the Office of Supt of Police, Kolaba, on the 28th Nov 1874.

Capt E J Ebden, Supp Asst Colr, Karwar, has been allowed one month's privilege leave of absence from such date as he may avail himself of it.

Lieut G J Dixon delivered over and Lieut P R M Macpherson received charge of the office of Actg Asst Dist Supt of Police, Poona, on the 16th instant.

Lieut P R M Macpherson delivered over and Capt A B Portman received charge of the Office of Dist Supt of Police, Poona, on the 1st instant.

HIGH COURT—18TH DECEMBER.

[Before the Honorable Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY and the Honourble Mr JUSTICE GREEN.]

Appeal for hearing and final disposal.

656-73—M. B. Barbhaya—Dayal Ruttonsey v H Clason & Co.—Jefferson an. Payne.

[Before the Honorable SIR CHARLES SARGENT, Knight.]

LONG CAUSES.

345-73—M M Munshi—Chintoba Purshotum v Abdool Ruzack—Tyabjee and Sayani.

161-74—Manerlarlan and skipsey—Ekmath Buswant v Hurreechund Mahadew—in person.

114-74—Shapoorjee and Thakurdas—Dorabjee Hormusjee B. v Cursetjee Hormusjee B.—Hearn and Cleveland.

226-74—Crawie, Lynch, and Owen—Nusserwanjee Manekjee v Framjee Sonly & Co.—Chalk and Turner Settled.

91-74—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas—I wurdas Ramdas and another v Vishonwun Heera—Macfarlane and Shi ney.

212-74—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Moorarsao Rameshunderjee v Dinanath Muekundjee and another—S Pandurung.

722-73—In person—Jamsetjee Shapoorjee v Hormuzjee Cowerjee—In person.

253-73—Jefferson and Payne—Merwanjee Dhunjeebhoy v Abdula Gaour—No appearance.

436-73—Tyabjee and Sayani—Mahomed Ibrahim and another v Mahomed Hoosein bin, &c.—Mr. Barbhaya.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail. closes.		After packet
United Kingdom	Dec. 21 ...	6-30 P.M.	...	7 P.M.
Kurrachee	Dec. 18 ...	11 A.M.	...	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.	,, 23 ...	11 A.M.	...	12 A.M.
Australian	,, 27 ...	3-30 P.M.		No after packet understand
China	,, 15 ...	3-30 P.M.		
Mauritius and Reunion ...	,, 23 ...	6-30 P.M.	...	7 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c.	,, 23 ...	6-30 P.M.	...	7 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL

In supersession of this Office Notice of the 9th May last, it is notified that the Overland Mail Steamers of the P. & O S. N. Company will leave Bombay every Monday soon after 7 P. M., the following revised arrangements in the hours for closing Mails will come into operation:—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 3 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 2 P.M.

Registered Letters if fully prepaid together with an extra fee of 2 annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 2 and 4 P.M.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 5-30 to 6-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 2-30 P.M.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 P.M. and up to starting time (7 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of Eight Annas. All others will be refused.

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Trieste* is as follows:—

	Present Rates per ½ oz.		Revised Rate per ½ oz.	
	Annas	Pies.	Annas	Pies
Austria, Luxemburg German States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey ...	8	8	8	0
Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia.....	9	4	9	0

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded "via Brindisi," to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows:—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.

Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.

Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pie; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi optional, and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conformintions conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

The Overland Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as under:—

7 P.M.	7 P.M.
Monday .....Dec. 21	Monday.....Dec. 28

MENIST'S PERFECTED SPECTACLES, EYE-GLASSES, PRESERVERS, &c.

MR. MENIST begs to notify that his experienced Assistant MR. H. BETTS will leave BOMBAY for KURRACHEE in the course of a few days, he is furnished with a most complete assortment of the above UNEQUALLED OPTICS, and is thoroughly qualified to advise on all that relates to their selection and adaptation.

During his short stay in Bombay, Mr. Betts may be consulted daily at his Rooms, 103—105, Esplanade Hotel.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTH.

BROWNE—December 9th, at Vellore, the wife of Mr. George Browne, Manager, Stipend Pay Office, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

BENTLEY—December 13th, at Calcutta, on board the B. S. Lord Canning, Geraldine Leslie Bentley, the beloved wife of Captain Herbert Bantley, aged 20 years and 14 days.

DENT—November 11th, at Sgauire, Mr Thomas Dent, Manager and Book-keeper in the office of the Secretary S. P. G. Society, Madras, aged 33 years, 2 months and 8 days.

INCE—December 9th, at London, at his residence, "Montague House," Commercial Street, White Chapel, Samuel Ince, aged 74.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1874.

THERE is, after all, to be an Indian Minister of Public Works; that is, there will henceforth be a Member of the Executive Council of India appointed, as is now the Finance Minister, under warrant of the Crown,—whose special charge will be the public works and all connected therewith. There is as yet no saying who will obtain this fine new billet. It was at first conjectured that Major-General Strachey would bear off the prize. That officer, though of power rather as a critic of administration than as an administrator, departmental or territorial, has several qualifications for the post. He has had departmental experience, and must thoroughly know and understand the working and shortcomings of the existing system. Though not of striking originality, he is still so far original, in idiosyncrasy and proclivities, as to be wholly independent of local engineer prejudices; indeed, if the truth must be spoken, the Major-General is rather prejudiced in the opposite direction. Then there need be no misgiving that he would not assail abuses straight-facedly and valiantly, or that considerations of a private or service character would ever much modify his course. Still, beyond the precincts of the Secretary of State's immediate suite of bureaux in the India Office, Major General Strachey, for reasons which it is needless to recapitulate, is not now regarded as a favourite, and even within those precincts others have recently been spoken of as more likely to obtain the appointment; that is, could the objections of the Government of India to its creation be overcome. Sir William Jervoise, for example, has been so mentioned, and publicly. As to that distinguished engineer officer's willingness to accept the post, there are however contradictory statements. One has it that Sir William is desirous of being appointed, notwithstanding that the office has not been, and is not likely to be, offered to him; while another is to the purport, that under no possible circumstances could he be induced to accept it. There have also been faint—very faint indeed—whispers that the Secretary of State may so far conform to the views of the larger section of the Executive Council of India, as to make the new Minister an Ordinary Member of Council, appointed as usual and not under a special warrant of the Crown, in which case the post might be filled by some qualified officer now in India—such an officer say as Colonel Dickens, the present Public Works Secretary, or as Major General Marriott, whose ability is recognised beyond the limits of this Presidency. But all that may at present, with any certainty, be said, is that the nomination rests with Lord Salisbury, and that he will appoint whomsoever he pleases.

There is, however, no room for doubt that the propriety of at all creating such an appointment has been most fully considered by the Government of India in Council. The appointment has the sanction of Parliament under the Act to amend the Indian Councils Act; but that Act, besides being permissive, and not obligatory, was passed on the understanding that the appointment would not be filled should Lord Northbrook consider it undesirable to fill it. Since then the Act has been officially received in this country; and, on its receipt, passed under the consideration of Government in Council. There objections, several and potent, were raised. The new post would entail unnecessary expense, inasmuch as the proposed duties might be performed, and most adequately, by some existing Indian functionary of lower grade. But this argument of increased expense had been anticipated at the India Office, and, in great measure, fairly met by the permission which the Act conveys to the Viceroy in Council to reduce the number of Ordinary Members of Council by one, should it, at any time, for reasons of economy, or on other grounds, seem desirable to do so. That permission is of the same significance as would be the words of the India Office, were the Secretary of State to say to the Government of India:—"The appointment of "a Public Works Minister need not necessarily "increase either the numerical strength, or the "cost to the country, of the Executive Council of "India. It will give that Council an additional "Warrant Member, but that increase may be "counterbalanced by extinguishing, temporarily "or otherwise, one Ordinary Membership. Why, "for instance, should not your Finance Minister "be also Minister for Agriculture, Revenue and "Commerce? or, that aside, is a Military Member "of Council indispensably necessary?" And, granting that the military membership may not be abolished, it is presumable that arguments of the above description fairly refute the argument of increased expense; that is, when the great objects proposed to be attained by the new membership are allowed their full weight. But there was the further argument that the creation of another membership of Council "under warrant of the Crown," and to which an incumbent who had never seen India might be nominated, would have the effect of swamping the influence which Indian experience now exercises on the character and course of Indian administration—for the Executive Council of India would, excluding the Viceroy from the calculation, then consist of four special nominees of the Crown, viz., the Commander-in-Chief, and the Law, Finance, and Public Works Ministers, with for counterbalance but two, or at most three members (the Military, Revenue, and Home Members) sitting in virtue of Indian administrative ability and experience. Such a council, it has been urged, would virtually endow the Secretary of State with the whole governing power, and, while not unlikely to bring that Minister and the Viceroy into conflict, would expose India to the danger of being experimented upon in the interests of the political party in power at home. This argument, it must be admitted, is of great force; though against it stand up the facts, that the Public Works Department needs reform, and that despotic ministerial power is necessary to the accomplishment of that reform; and that, as matters have hitherto gone, neither Parliamentary party, nor any Secretary of State for India, has evinced any disposition to interfere in the affairs of this country with questionable intent or purpose. In this discussion of the propriety of appointing a Public Works Minister, the Viceroy, we believe, may be said, to have throughout preserved an attitude of neutrality; that is, at least, since Parliament practically affirmed that it held His Excellency's approval of the proposed minister to be a *sine qua non*. That point settled, Lord Northbrook has, it is said, seemed anything but averse to the creation of the new post. He is understood to have recorded not thing adverse to its establishment, and to have devolved on the India Office the work of answering, or disposing of, the objections of the administrative members, though personally he is said to incline to the opinion that what is wanted at the Public Works Office is a sound man of business rather than an Engineer. We may therefore, any time within the ensuing three months, expect to have in this country a Minister of Public Works, holding office by warrant of the Crown.

ELSEWHERE in our correspondence columns we make room for a rather ingenious attempt by an esteemed correspondent to re

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE DUFFLA EXPEDITION.

BORPANI (VIÂ GOWHATTY), 17TH DEC.

The Force enters the Duffla Hills to-morrow. The first point is Pukfie's village, about five marches. Haseng has been induced to convey our terms to Nana. Progress laborious.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

PARIS, 17TH DEC.

The Assembly have adopted a Bill subjecting all foreigners who are born in France to military service in the French Army.

WASHINGTON, 16TH DEC.

It is announced that Congress will probably legislate for the restoration of tea and coffee duties. Mr. Bristowe having reported that the abolition of those duties, has caused a large decrease to the revenue without benefiting the consumer.

BERLIN, 16TH DEC.

It is expected that Count Arnim if condemned, will appeal unless pardoned.

LONDON, 16TH DECEMBER.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats heavy.

The London Cotton Market has been dull.

Fair Dhollera, 4 15/16d.

3 per cent. Consols, for account..... 91¼.

5 do. French Rente, 1872 ..... 99.

Bar Silver ..... 57s.

The sum of £125,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

The s. s. Hope that left London for Bombay via the Suez Canal on the 10th instant has returned greatly damaged by heavy weather, and is proceeding to discharge her cargo.

The heavy mails of the 23rd ultimo arrived at Southampton to-day.

Departure for Bombay via Suez Canal—Amelia.

THE Agent of the G. I. P. Railway has finally determined to abolish the Carting Agency as soon as the existing contract expires.

SIR MICHAEL WESTROPP, Chief Justice of Bombay, was a passenger by the Mail Steamer Nizam which arrived yesterday.

It is stated that a further loan of Rs. 20,000, in addition to that of Rs. 1,00,000 already granted to the Port Trust Commissioners, of Calcutta has been sanctioned by the Government of India, for the construction of the proposed floating crane for that Port.

A NOTIFICATION from the India Office, dated November 25th, says that the Queen has been pleased to appoint Sir William Muir, K.C.S.I., to be an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor-General of India, in succession to Sir Richard Temple, K.C.S.I., now Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

It is proposed to form a Military institution at Kingston, in Canada, whereat the officers of the Canadian Militia will have the opportunity of studying. Should the intention be carried out, Major L. A. Hale, Royal Engineers, Garrison Instructor at the school of Military Engineering, would most likely go out to fill the presidential chair.

THE proposal of the Commander-in-Chief, to send 30 men of the 73rd Foot from Cawnpore to Simla to occupy houses taken up for the Viceroy's Band for the next season, has been approved of by the Government of India. The men have accordingly been sent off, and instructions issued to the Deputy Commissioner of Simla to make the necessary arrangements for their reception.

THE Nawab of Jowra is at present on his way to Mhow, where he has three good Arab gallo-ways entered for the races, which promise very well this year. His Highness, the *Pioneer* observes, shows a clearly defined sympathy with sport, as he gives a purse besides keeping a stable. The Rajah of Dhar, moreover, will be present at the Mhow meeting, the success of which he promotes by giving a purse of Rs. 500.

THE last number of the Proceedings of the United Service Institution of India contains an elaborate memorandum on the shortest time in which a force of ten thousand men could be transported by railway to Lahore from the several military stations on or near the line of railway. The conclusion arrived at is that, with the exception of the battery of Mountain Artillery from Jutogh, all the rest of the troops might be at Lahore, within ninety-eight hours of the receipt at Army Head-quarters of the order for their despatch, the infantry being provided with 200 rounds per man, and the artillery with a single line of waggons, but without any reserve, ordnance, or Commissariate stores.

In reference to the discussion which is being carried on in certain Ritualistic and High Church journals as to whether the Archbishop of Canterbury was duly baptised, or even baptised at all, the *Edinburgh Courant* states that they have been favoured with the following extract from the Family Bible belonging to his Grace's father, the late Mr. Craufurd Tait, of Harriestoun, and in which all the births and baptisms of that gentleman's children were duly entered by their mother:—"Archibald Campbell Tait was born on Dec. 21, 1811, and baptised on Feb. 10 by the Rev. Dr. Macknight." If the disputants are content with the above, as showing that the archbishop really was baptised, it may be some satisfaction to them to know that Dr. Macknight was pastor of Old St. Giles' Church congregation, and of course a minister of the Established Church.

IN our issue of the 11th instant we announced that the ship Vanara which had gone ashore on False Point Divy, some months since, had been floated and anchored off Masulipatam: the information was gathered from the Cocanada paper, which now tells us that the announcement was premature. She has, it seems, been hove out a short distance, from where she originally was, and it was hoped that she would be entirely freed during the late spring tides. All the ballast has been removed from the vessel, and the water pumped out of the hold by a steam pump, and hopes are entertained of keeping the vessel free by this means. A new rudder had been fitted, but was broken again by the vessel bumping heavily. Every hope is entertained of ultimately heaving the vessel off into deep water, and taking her up to the anchorage off Masulipatam. The ship, it is said, is insured for £12,000, and the cost, to render her seaworthy, will be great if her bottom is in any way injured. The strong winds which have been blowing for the last two or three days will, it is feared, seriously interrupt the work of floating this vessel.

DR. DOLLINGER, in his notes on science, published in the *Pioneer*, tells us that Major de Boulongé, of the Belgian Army, has recently invented an instrument for measuring distances by sound, which gives remarkably accurate results, and may be of great service in military tactics. It is essentially a glass tube with gradations along its length representing measured distances. The tube is closed at its ends and filled with alcohol and water; within the tube, in the fluid, two discs united by a central rod are placed, and these are so accurately fitted as to permit a slow uniform motion up or down the tube. Knowing the rate of the motion of this pair of discs, and also the velocity of sound, it is not difficult to construct the scale. In use, the upper disc is brought to the zero mark; the instrument being held horizontally, the flash of distant cannon (for example) is noted, the instrument is at once placed in a vertical position and watched until the sound reaches the ear. It is then brought again into horizontal position, and the place of the travelling disc is noted. This denotes the distance to be read on the scale. During the course of official experiments at the Belgian Artillery School, distances of 3,200 yards were measured with singular accuracy.

A CONSTANTINOPLE telegram states that winter has set in severely in Asia Minor, interrupting communication by road and telegraph with Angora and other centres of provinces. Great anxiety is felt for those places where famine prevails. Transport has become more difficult and expensive. Sir Philip Francis writes as follows to Mr. Crawshay under date of Constantinople, Nov, 15:—

> We are now making a little progress here. We picked up 600l at Constantinople last week and we mean to get 1,000l this week. Our Scotch friends have united with us. We have got about 500l. of food en route for Angora. We have spent 100l. on clothes absolutely necessary for this severe weather. The poor last year had parted with their last garments, and, an agent writes to say, people can die of cold as well as starvation. The Khedive has sent a munificent gift of food and clothes into the interior, and the Government is getting seed in pretty well in some parts. The Grand Vizier is pleased with our efforts, and is to put us in communication with the Turkish commission, that we may divide our labours. Our efforts must be directed into the smaller rivulets of want—widows, orphans—those who are likely to be overlooked in the great whole-sale Government effort. We are only now knowing what the famine was last year. Hundreds of villages and vineyards without a soul to be seen! mosques with crowds of unburied skeletons around tell the tale of the last pilgrimage of a large portion of the inhabitants of great districts.

CONSTANTINOPLE (says the *Pall Mall Budget*) is one of the cities which labour under the inconvenience of being almost constantly on fire. A new fire brigade has just been established, which it is hoped will in some degree mitigate the annoyance and suffering caused by continual conflagration. Count Szechenyi has been appointed commandant and organizer of the brigade, and has just commenced his duties. The firemen are to be 2,500 in number, and are to be lodged and drilled in the Taxim barracks. Gymnastics are to form part of the education of the recruits, and a certain number of them are to learn knotted and hooked rope drill, as well as the proper mode of working tube and network fire escapes. Some of the new steam pumps, which are to be procured in this country, are to be drawn by four horses and others by two. Two water barrels on wheels, each drawn by a pair of horses, are to be attached to each pump. Each fireman is to have four uniforms per annum, two for winter and two for summer, as well as a helmet and top boots. The various words of command are to be given by trumpet call, and it is worth consideration whether a post-horn might not with advantage be blown by our own firemen in London to warn street passengers of their approach when their engines are galloping through the streets.

IT is much to be regretted (says the *Home News*) that the untimely death of Colonel Broome cut short the progress of a work which few were so competent to carry through, and of which he has left us so notable an instalment in the first volume of his "History of the Bengal Army." We do not often hear that any one has offered or been invited to continue a story so full of interest and instruction as that which he brought down only to the date of Clive's departure from the scene of his memorable services. It is a noble legacy which Broome has bequeathed, but, in justice to the old Bengal Army, we should like to see the record worthily completed, especially as the history of the Madras Army has been lately taken in hand. Meanwhile, it is pleasant to note that one important section of the Bengal Army has found a chronicler worthy of the task. Messrs. King and Co. have already announced the intended issue, in two volumes, of a "History of the Organisation, Employment, and War Services" of the old Bengal Artillery, from the pen of Major S. Stubbs, himself an officer of that illustrious corps, whose motto "Ubique" almost literally expresses the extent of their achievements in Indian fields. There was hardly a troop or company in that corps which could not point to honours earned in more than one campaign, while many of them bore on their standards the names of six, eight or more victories, of which any troops in the world might well be proud. The war services of his old regiment, as gleaned from official documents and private papers, will fill up the whole of Major Stubb's first volume; the second being reserved for the drier details connected with its organisation and equipment.

THE Paris correspondent of the *Times* has received the following letter from Berlin:—

> The Committee of the Reichstag, after a prolonged discussion of the Landsturm Bill, has come to a definitive resolution rejecting clause 3 which allows the Government to incorporate Landsturm battalions into the Landwehr. It the Reichstag adopts this decision it will destroy the marrow of the scheme, and the Government, surprised and a little irritated at the determination of the Committee, is, of course, preparing an energetic opposition to it. There is no doubt that the Reichstag will reject the resolution of the Committee, for it will understand that this would be almost tantamount to the rejection of the entire bill. It will be remembered that 340,000 000 of the war indemnity were reserved for the reorganization of the materiel disorganized during the campaign. It was necessary to provide for the requirements of 363 batteries and 166 columns of munitions. Provision has been made in the course of this year for 126 batteries and 118 columns of munition; 348 light field guns have been ordered of Krupp, and 1,830 heavy guns, 2,538 gun carriages 2,540 limbers, 2,045 waggons for 95 columns of artillery munitions, 4,266 waggons for 142 batteries, 77,213 chests for projectiles, 84,347 cases for cartridges, &c. The munitions required for 278 field batteries for the reserve for the park of munitions is estimated at 325,000 Shrapnel shells, 90,000 Cavalry balls in 6 to three shells, 458 072 cartridges, 814,068 grenades, 2,369,310 kilogrammes of coarse powder, and 388,120 metres of silk. All this has been manufactured during the present year. Forty guns of 12 centimetres and upwards have been cast, 46 shot guns of 15 centimetres with their carriages, 1,295 gun-carriages have been adapted for siege guns, and 157 steel guns of 15 centimetres and 725 bronze guns of 12 and 15 centimetres have been transformed.

It is probable (the *Times'* correspondent remarks) that activity comparable to that of Germany has nowhere else been displayed, and if these measures are continued with equal vigour, the entire restoration of her war materiel will be an accomplished fact by the end of 1875.

THE *Times* has renewed its assertion that, despite all that has been said, we either have or at least ought to have plenty of proper recruits for our army. The unpleasant fact that the recruits we at present get do not stay, is passed over in order to point out—what of itself is perfectly true—that they are better cared for than those who enter Continental services. Unfortunately, to complete this comparison it has to be added that our service depends for it supply wholly on its attractiveness, and the authorities on the Continent have not to consult the tastes of their conscripts at all in order to fill their ranks. As to the story of Cobbett and the rough life he led as a private soldier, that may be easily capped by such enuries as appear in our public gaol records for 1806. Two of these quoted in a letter to a military journal last week run this:—"Two men convicted of highway robbery this year are not sentenced, but each 'permitted to go for a soldier.' Again, in the same year, another man found guilty of stealing is 'sentenced to be burnt in the hand, or to go for a soldier or sailor, or to suffer twelve months' imprisonment.' He enlisted." But what happened in 1806 or in Cobbett's days is quite beside the present question. The hardships then borne will not bring or keep us recruits now. And we are informed that, since the communique on recruiting appeared last week, although men are entering for the line, the Guards are getting no recruits, the Artillery hardly any, and the Engineers have been actually obliged, for the first time for years past, to offer to receive youths without the trade qualification hitherto exacted.

THE following news of Col. Gordon's expedition has been communicated by the Egyptian authorities. It is the substance of despatches received by the Egyptian Government from Col. Long, dated 1st Chaban (Sept. 23), and from Col. Gordon, dated 7th and 8th Kamadan (Oct. 18 and 19). Much the same news is also given by private letters from Khartoum, dated Nov. 9:—

> Lieut.-Col. Long has returned from Gondokora to Khartoum. He had been sent by Col. Gordon from Gondokoro to visit Mtesa, King of Uganda, on the shores of Lake Victoria. He was accompanied by only two Egyptian soldiers, and, although the journey presented many difficulties, the party safely reached the residence of King Mtesa, by whom they were very well received. Col. Long reports that the Lake Victoria is not very extensive, its average breadth being only twelve to fifteen miles. Its water is sweet, and is level all ers only at the season of the great tropical rains. He returned from the north end of King Mtesa's dominions, and discovered a new lake, called on North latitude 1 deg. 30 min. Near a place called Mavili the little party were attacked by a troop of about 400 natives from Kamrasi's Country; but after a vigorous resistance, which lasted from mid-day to sunset, they repulsed their assailants, with a loss of eighty-two killed. Col. Long received a slight wound in the face; soldiers—whose whose names are Saad and Abdel-Rahman—escaped without any injury. The party were armed with rifles, Col. Long having a No. 8 Reilly rifle. Col. Gordon speaks very highly of the manner in which Long performed the difficult and important service intrusted to him. The route between Uganda and Zanzibar is at present interrupted, and the only practicable route for the ivory traders from the Uganda Country is through Gondokoro, and so into Egypt. This route is at present safe and easy. King Mteza informed Col. Long on July 19 that Lieut. Cameron was then at Ujiji.
>
> News has reached Alexandria of the death of Mr. Auguste Linant, son of Linant Bey. He died at Gondokoro on Sept. 16. This is the fourth European attached to Col. Gordon's expedition who has succumbed to the deadly African climate.

THE controversy now going on about the Vatican decrees and the position of Roman Catholics as regards their civil and ecclesiastical allegiance seems (says the *Pall Mall Gazette*) to show pretty clearly that there are no fewer than four distinct and conflicting views held on this subject by persons of more or less consideration within the Roman Catholic Church. First, Lord Acton says in effect that the claims of the Papacy are to the full as exorbitant and would, if they were conceded in practice, be as destructive to the civil allegiance of those who admit them as their strongest opponents have ever represented them to be. But, he argues, they are not, and never have been or will be conceded in practice. Secondly, Monsignor Capel declares that, interpreted as he interprets them, the claims of the Papacy are not destructive of civil allegiance. Thirdly, Sir George Bowyer and Lord Arundell of Wardour, while also declaring that these claims do not affect civil allegiance, repudiate Monsignor Capel's interpretation of them, implying thereby that, if that interpretation were correct, they would interfere with civil allegiance. And, lastly, Mr. Martin Archer Shee alleges in effect that the most exorbitant and dangerous of these claims has never been advanced at all with the requisite and binding formalities, and that Papal infallibility has been only promulgated by the Pope, "sacro approbante concilio," and not as it should have been in the form of a declaration by a General Council, "clenched by its own anathema." The whole effect is certainly confusing to a Protestant mind. Are we to believe with Lord Acton that the Pope has been dogmatically declared infallible, but that Catholics will protect their civil allegiance by disobedience to their infallible head; or with Monsignor Capel and Sir George Bowyer that civil allegiance is protected by a proper application of the dogma (in which case it will be necessary to decide which of these two authorities has rightly defined its application); or with Mr. Shee that the Pope has never been dogmatically declared infallible at all?"

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL OF THE 27TH NOVEMBER.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Nizam, Commander A. McDonald, arrived in harbour yesterday afternoon with the English mails of the 27th November. She left Aden on the 10th December at 1 P.M. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM VENICE.

Colonel and Mrs Clephane	Mr Maclean
Mr and Mrs Magor	Mr Smith
Rev and Mrs Clark	Mr Blanford
Mrs Manson	Mr and Mrs Goodricke
Mr Herr-ld	Colonel Vyse
Mr and Mrs Gabler	Mr Crawford
Mr Whitney	Sir M Westropp
Mr Anderson	Mr J Holden
Mr Triton	Mr Minchan
Mr Taylor	

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Mr McDonald	Mr Horrison
Mr Stephen	Mr Frier
Mr Elliott	Surg-Major Clark
Mr and Mrs Palliser	Mrs Rees
Mrs Davis	Mrs Poxon
Major Mant	Mr and Mrs Perrarran.
Mr Cattrall	

FROM SUEZ.

Rev F Glover	Mr Blacr.
Mr Siegle	

FROM ADEN.

Mrs Wake	16 Natives.

REMEMBER THE STRANGERS' HOME AT CHRISTMAS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I hope it may not be out of place reminding the charitable Ladies and Gentlemen of Bombay, of the number of (between 40 and 50) Europeans out of employ dependent upon the "*Strangers' Friend Society's Home*" for support

I am happy to say that formerly at this time of year presents of useful clothing, boots, &c. were sent for distribution among those most in need of them. It need hardly be said that these gifts are received with sincere thanks, and are at all times judiciously distributed by the superintendent, to those respectable and most deserving men who by misfortune have been unable to procure employment, and are driven to seek food and shelter in one of the most charitable Institutions in the country, the name of which will long be remembered by thousands at has relieved in time of distress.

Trusting that you will kindly give this letter a place in your widely circulated paper with the view of it being accepted by those able to aid practically in the same good spirit the aid is solicited.—Yours &c.

STRANGER.

Bombay, 16th December.

THE P. AND O. COMPANY AND THEIR BRINDISI PASSENGERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR—In reading the reply of the P. and O. Company's Secretary to the remonstrances of the Brindisi passengers, who were detained at Suez six days by the non-arrival of the "Surat," I was struck by the ingenious way in which the real questions at issue are avoided, as well as by the spirit of utter indifference shown to the fact of a large number of ladies and gentlemen being confined to a steamer at Suez for nearly a week, which they might otherwise have employed in visits to Cairo, Alexandria or Ismailia.

The Secretary admits that the Directors knew of an unavoidable detention of the Surat for at least three days by the accident to her screw, and it was easy to wire her arrival at Port Said to the Agent at Suez in ample time to collect the Brindisi passengers against her arrival at that port; but such an idea as consulting their convenience or pleasure seems to have been quite foreign to the minds of the Directors, as no intimation of the kind was given.

Another point omitted in to-day's edition has already answered the Secretary's presumptuous rebuke to the Brindisi travellers on his own assumption, that because they paid a higher rate than the Southampton passengers they expected "exceptional" consideration; very "ordinary" consideration might have avoided them six dull weary wasted days.

DIOGENES.

17th December 1874.

IMPROVEMENTS WANTED IN THE HALALCORE SERVICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As I was driving along the Nepean Road at about 11-15 this morning, I saw what I thought would never have been permitted in a civilized city like Bombay—a bhungy, saturated with ordure, cleaning out night soil from a privy. The smell that came from the privy was dreadful—so dreadful that I nearly turned sick at stomach. I do not know, or I should like to know if any hours are fixed for the cleaning out of privies. The operation is a nasty and tedious one, and should not be done in the middle of the day. It certainly think bhungies should not be permitted to clean out privies at noon and expose their contents to a broiling sun, which causes decomposition to rapidly set in; it would be much better to leave them uncleaned till the evening, when it could be quite as well and with less smell cleaned. From your issue of to-day, I observe that the Health Department is going to supply Municipal Halalcore service to the residents of Walkeshwar from the 1st of January next; it is to be hoped that no idle pretext or petty disputes will interfere to prevent the entire charge of the Halalcore brigade on the Hill being made over to the Health Officer, who ought to be best able to manage and control them; and let us hope that as soon as the Health Officer has taken over charge of the Halalcore he will to certain hours only during which privies may be cleaned out and their contents removed, and that he will rigorously punish the bhungies whom he may catch breaking or infringing the rule.

17th December. TOMMY.

THE AWFUL RESULTS OF MAJOR BAKER'S PROPHESY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

"Oh, my prophetic soul!—my aunt's."
Hamlet slightly altered.

SIR,—Many of your readers besides myself must, I am sure, have noticed the perturbed state of the atmosphere yesterday evening.

The clouds were huddled together in a most extraordinacy manner, and the weather was close as though a thunderstorm were impending, or as if a cyclone was about to visit us.

At dinner I noticed that the soup was brackish, and the lamps burned with less than their usual brilliancy. "There must be something going to happen," was said more than once.

Suddenly, a slight whizzing noise was heard overhead, and there came into the room myriads of winged insects. On looking at them closely we saw that they were white ants.

Some dropped their wings and crept away modestly on their feet. Others committed suicide by the light of the lamp or drowned themselves in sherry, soda water, &c.

Whilst we were speculating on what could be the cause of this remarkable visitation, a large toad came deliberately up the steps from the compound into the room and commenced devouring the insects, consuming I reckon about 144,000 of them.

"Can this be Anti-christ?" was the question which rose to every one's lips, and all those "Maiden Aunts?" and do they represent the 144,000 Virgins who, according to the book of the prophet Baker, were at this time to collect together before going upwards on their Heavenly picnic?—Yours, &c.

EZEKIEL SCROGS.

PAST AND PRESENT MUNICIPAL REGIMES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I most cordially subscribe to the opinions—so well put forward by Dr. J. R. Browne, as to the good qualities of the late Municipal Commissioner, Arthur Crawford. Every one acquainted with Bombay must be familiar with the slipshod and limp way in which municipal work is now carried on. I mean out-door work, not office work. Though the same, and even greater expense is incurred than formerly, not one single step forward has taken place during the last three years. This is painfully palpable to the most superficial observer. Witness the Drainage Question, the dealing with the refuse and night-soil and other similar matters—all which Mr. Crawford was beginning to have well in hand, when he was obliged through ill-health to leave Bombay. As it is rumoured that he is about to return to India with his health (moral and physical) restored, let Bombay again secure his valuable services if he is willing to give them, and you will, it is certain, soon see Bombay freed from some of its most prominent nuisances. He served a good apprenticeship to the trade, and he has had leisure to compare notes and to make himself acquainted with all the latest improvements on Sanitary matters.

Some surprise has been expressed that Mr. T. C. Hope did not discover the frauds going on in the municipal markets—it being peculiarly in his line—that gentleman's attention was, however, directed to larger game at the time, and he overlooked the small fry; besides, to use his own words, "he always gives such people plenty of rope"—that is leads them on to temptation and then pounces down upon them—rather an immoral maxim—but his Christianity may peculiarly be his own and not guided by the maxims of our old fashioned faith. It is to be hoped the poor wretches will be leniently dealt with under the circumstances because having been allowed to go on so long unchecked they may have acquired the belief that an unquestioned *wrong* may have grown into a *right*—a custom, a dustoor in fact, from which few of any Government Departments are free. Something like the custom of taking toll at St. Pauls and Westminster Abbey.

December 1874. ONE OF THE PUBLIC.

CLEVER!—A rather curious story is told in D'Aubigné's "History of the Reformation" of a foot-pad who purchased from a Papal confessor absolution for a sin he was about to commit. With this document in his possession he assaulted and robbed the confessor who had sold him the pardon, and produced the document in court in his defence. A bad fellow, rejoicing in the name of Sharp, has been attempting something almost as clever in Sussex. He is, it seems, a notorious poacher, but at one time belonged to the 9th Sussex Volunteer Corps, of which the Duke of Norfolk is captain. Sharp being in extremities the other day wrote to the Duke of Norfolk, saying that he was in trouble and much in need of money. The Duke good naturedly sent him a 5*l.* note, not knowing what the trouble was. It turns out that Sharp had been convicted of poaching on the Duke's estate, his agent being his prosecutor, and the 5*l.* note which the Duke had generously sent him was wanted to pay the fine which had been imposed.

MR. GLADSTONE AND THE CATHOLICS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your "own correspondent," dating London 20th November, makes a curious double mistake in his letter printed in yesterday's *Gazette*, which is worth correcting. He writes as follows:—

> The warfare still continues over Mr. Gladstone's pamphlet. We have had a series of interesting admissions and denials. In the first place Lord Camoys, Mr. Henry Peter (a Jesuit, and the son or cousin of Lord Peter, the great Catholic Peer,) and a large number of smaller fry have declared themselves in favour of the views of Lord Acton. Mr. Gladstone's pamphlet has in fact proved that there is an influential section of Catholics in this country who do not accept the Vatican decrees. On the other hand, the attempt to establish an old Catholic congregation has failed, and the Ultramontanes, have met under the presidency of Lord Peter, and have re-affirmed their belief in the Pope's infallibility. On the whole we have had a lively time of it with these gentlemen, and, in the midst of all the pother, Archbishop Manning has gone off to Rome. His departure has revived the old rumour that he will have a Cardinal's hat.
>
> Firstly, the quasi Catholic gentleman who sides with Lords Camoys and Acton in refusing to accept the dogma of the infallibility of the Holy Father *when teaching the whole Church ex cathedra on matters of faith or morals* is Mr. Henry *Petre*, a cousin of Lord Petre, and not "a Jesuit"—He is a layman, and does not occupy, and never has occupied a forward place among Catholic English laymen. It is also incorrect that there is an influential section of Catholics in England who do not accept the Vatican Decrees.
>
> No one can refuse to accept the dogma of the infallibility of the Pope, as defined by the General Council of the Vatican, without *ipso facto* ceasing to be a Catholic, since it has been a dogma of the Church, since the Council of Trent, that a General Council presided over by a Pope is infallible. The Council of the Vatican is (for it is now only adjourned) a General Council of the Church of God, and is presided over by the Pope.
>
> Mr. Gladstone's foolish aspersion on the loyalty of British Catholics is a nine days' wonder, now that Parliament is out of session and people want something to talk about. I enclose my card.—Yours, &c.
>
> W. M. C.
>
> 16th December.

THE CORONERSHIP.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It would be manifestly improper for me to take any part in the keen public discussion regarding the Coronership that is now going on, at least it is improper for me to do so at present. But I would ask to be permitted to make a personal explanation regarding a statement made by your correspondent "J. Nanabhai" in your issue of to-day.

Towards the close of his letter Mr. Nanabhai says that I "am a medical practitioner and have an extensive practice in Bombay, and being in the receipt of no salary am not bound to present myself at a moment's notice. If a person dies in the Gocouldass Tejpal Hospital at about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the Deputy Coroner will have to be sent for, but if he has left his residence before the receipt of the report and does not return before sunset, no inquest could be held, the body must remain until next morning."

The only way I can meet the objections of Mr. Nanabhai is by referring to facts which can be verified by everybody. For six years I have been the Deputy Coroner of Bombay, and in no single instance in which it was my duty to hold an inquest that might have been held before sunset has that inquest been deferred until the following morning.

For three months I was Coroner of Bombay, and in no single instance has there been any delay in holding an inquest because I could not be found. As a matter of fact, I was always found by the Police or the Coroner's constable, or interpreter, or Peons, before a Jury could be assembled, and in no single instance have I permitted the slightest interference with my public duties, even though by doing so it is notorious I was suffering in pure by striving to do my public duty.

I think I am entitled to refer to Dr. Hewlett himself to testify whether he has ever known me to fail at once to take up any duty which I was legally bound to perform.

I cannot pretend to prove everything about *the future* to Mr. Nanabhai's satisfaction, and perhaps he will not ask me to exercise a spirit of divination. To your candid readers I trust my explanation will prove a sufficient justification of myself. For no other purpose than this would I venture to take part in this angry discussion about the Coronership.—Yours &c.

THOMAS BLANEY.

Byculla, 17th December 1874.

THE GOCULDASS HOSPITAL AND CORONERSHIP.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—To my unutterable horror I find on my return to Bombay that the post of medical officer to the above hospital has been given to Mr. Hewlett. The Government who suggested such a nomination must have been in an advanced stage of dementia, for what man with an ounce of brains in his head can suppose for a moment that a person whose sole occupation for the past ten years or so—if we except the few inquests which he held—consisted in tearing madly round the city like a demented post-boy looking after a gang of sweepers, is a fit person to have charge of a large hospital! Well, all I can say is that I should be very sorry to become an inmate of such an institution. The whole thing looks like a grim farce, and one is positively at a loss to know what to say to it. I am perfectly certain that there is not a medical man throughout the length and breadth of the country who will not agree with me when I say that a person who has not practised his profession for a period of ten consecutive years may be honestly said to know very little about it. Had Mr. Hewlett been appointed Sanitary Commissioner, Municipal Commissioner, Custom Commissioner, or in fact anything unconnected with physic, in recognition of his past services—heaven save the mark!—I could understand it; but the idea of appointing him—well, I am almost deprived of utterance. The thing is too absurd. It *must* be a joke; but lest it should turn out to be a reality I propose that his retention of the post be made contingent on his passing an examination. I was tolerably well up, as the phrase runs, in my College days in Anatomy and Physiology and have not yet become quite rusty so I offer my services *gratuitously*. I promise to examine him fairly and honestly and with a due regard to the interests of the patients under his charge. There, I now feel that I have done my duty as a citizen, and I only hope that those who are responsible for the existing state of affairs will do theirs. I don't quite like the words 'duty as a citizen,' as they savour of cant—a thing I abhor, but as I have written them they may as well stand.

It is a mistake to suppose that Mr. Hewlett should resign the post of Coroner. I maintain that he should retain it as it is one for which he is eminently qualified, and if your numerous anonymous correspondents—I hate anonymous writing as it looks like giving a man a stab in the back—were to take a broader and more philanthropic view of the question they would have the interests of the living more at heart than those of the dead; in other words they would persistently urge upon Government, even to the extent of getting up a memorial, the necessity of appointing a medical man to the Gocouldass Hospital in whom the public could place confidence, and not one who had been playing a game of hide and seek with a crowd of biggaries and nuisance Inspectors during the past decade.

It is really to be deplored that so many writers should all spring up at once and evince such a feeling of bitter, nay, savage hostility towards Mr. Hewlett *personally* as though the man were an object of general aversion; but those who write in this manner can know nothing of him. Whereas I do, and I can conscientiously affirm that he is a most generous hearted man. As he had an orange he would give you the skin. In further proof of his generosity, I may mention that on one occasion he fined a biggary eight annas for coughing in his august presence or some such grave offence—but when pay day arrived he was so touched by the man's apparent contrition that he actually pocketted his outraged feelings and magnanimously remitted the fine. I could adduce innumerable instances of a similar nature all tending to prove the goodness of the man, though, of course, it would be expecting too much of human nature to suppose that the fine was remitted in *every* case; but, were I to do so, I feel sure I would only offend the man's modesty, being of so refined and exalted a type as to shrink at the bare thought of hearing himself praised. This may be seen in all those splendid literary productions of his so called *Reports*—where he lavishes praise on those under him, but scarcely ever alludes to himself. That egotistical pronoun *I* finds no place *there*—ah! what a man and "what a heart must I have to contemplate without emotion that elevation and that fall."—Little did I think that the man who once presided so gracefully at inquests at that noble mansion at Dhobie Talao vulgarly termed Police Chowkey, and addressed in tones of thrilling eloquence his rabble jury, should ever be called upon to relinquish the post which he so much adorned, "but the days" &c. &c. Why, when he held several appointments simultaneously, such as Sheriff, Health Officer, Coroner and even Municipal Commissioner, though we all know they were *forced* on him by an appreciative Government as a tribute to his genius, there was not half the fuss made about them as there is about this wretched post of Coroner. No, no, the thing will never do. If he is qualified to perform the duties of medical officer to the hospital in the face of the facts above stated, his holding an inquest or two whether it be legal or not, or deputing his Deputy to do so, can make very little difference to the public. An examination only can determine the question.—Yours, &c.

JOHN R. BROWNE M.D.

Fort, 17th December.

THE MARKET FRAUDS CASE.

THE preliminary enquiry into this case was resumed before Mr. Cooper, the Senior Magistrate, yesterday. Mr. Crawford appeared for the prosecution, Mr. Judge defended prisoners No. 1 and 2, and the other prisoners undefended.

The evidence of Vuzeer Chawl, a helkurrie of seven of the butchers, was taken, and was to the effect that bad meat was often passed by the sepoys on duty at Bores Bunder on payment of two annas per carcase, and that the witness had paid this money in person to the sepoys. He had paid money to prisoners No. 3, 4 and 6 and to other sepoys, who took turn at daily duty.

On cross-examination by Mr. Judge, the witness said that he paid his master's money to the sepoys under instructions from his masters, to induce the sepoy to pass bad meat. The hearing of the case was then adjourned till 12 o'clock on Monday next.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

N. W. PROVINCES AND OUDH.

12TH DECEMBER 1874.

A STRANGE MEDLEY.

IN continuation of my remarks in my letter of yesterday concerning the trial of Mr. Collings, to take place in the High Court of Allahabad on Tuesday next, I have another episode to give you concerning his wife, who I told you had instituted proceedings against *him* for a divorce. Some one, it does not appear who, applied to the Magistrate of Allahabad for a search warrant to search the lady's wardrobe and boxes. The warrant was granted. Whilst the police was engaged with making the search, and examining the contents of a particular box, a set of gold studs and sleeve links were produced which occasioned great anxiety and tribulation to the fair occupant of the rooms, who I am told, at the time fainted away and screamed. On recovery, she explained that the jewellery had been given to her when she resided with her husband at the Great Eastern Hotel, Allahabad, of which he was the late manager, by one of the servants of the Hotel. These studs, &c.e for which, by the way, the officer was *not* in search, she averred belonged to the famous Biondin who resided at the Hotel when he was engaged at Allahabad with his feats on the tight rope during the early part of the year. On this strange and untoward admission, the property was of course seized. The police officer, who did not obtain what he came in pursuit of, forthwith wended his way to the hotel to interrogate the servant. The man denied all knowledge of the story, and strenuously asserted he knew nothing of the studs and links, nor was he aware of the robbery. Biondin is, I believe, now in Australia or in some other remote corner of the globe, so nothing can be done, for the present at all events, in the matter of his property so accidentally and fortuitously pounced upon. The lady's attorney called next day on the magistrate and asked for a copy of the warrant. This was readily made over to him, but it gave him no clue to the grounds of its issue. On asking the Magistrate for a copy of the information filed, this was point blank refused, and the party subject to the process is thus left quite in the dark as to who it was that set in motion the whole procedure.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the North West Provinces has lately issued certain special Municipal rules applicable to Goruckpoor and Dehra Doon. Those for the former town treat on epidemics, under one rule having six clauses. For the latter, these relate to a lengthened detail concerning its Municipal working generally, and are contained under eight rules, the 2nd having 29 clauses, and the 3rd, 39. So you must imagine that they are pretty comprehensive. I cannot go into every particular; suffice it to say that in the matter of epidemics it has been ruled, *inter alia*, that in every house in which any person is attacked with the epidemic the disinfectant (to be named), carbolic acid probably, prescribed by the Civil Surgeon shall be used to purify the air. In the event of any person dying of the disease, his body shall be removed upon a litter or bier, having a layer of charcoal under the corpse, and the corpse shall be immediately burnt, or buried in a grave six feet deep. Everything worn by the deceased person at the time of his death, and upon the bier on which the corpse was taken out, shall be burnt or buried. So far, this is well enough. But there are a variety of epidemics, and these precautions, I doubt not, would be considered very efficient in diseases such as cholera, small-pox, and typhus or typhoid fever. With regard to Dehra Doon, the rules are comprehensively exhaustive. A few of them in minted are worthy of notice. Every one in my public duties, even though by doing so it is notorious I was suffering in pure by striving to do my public duty.

I think I am entitled to refer to Dr. Hewlett himself to testify whether he has ever known me to fail at once to take up any duty which I was legally bound to perform.

I cannot pretend to prove everything about *the future* to Mr. Nanabhai's satisfaction, and perhaps he will not ask me to exercise a spirit of divination. To your candid readers I trust my explanation will prove a sufficient justification of myself. For no other purpose than this would I venture to take part in this angry discussion about the Coronership.—Yours &c.

THOMAS BLANEY.

Byculla, 17th December 1874.

THE GOCULDASS HOSPITAL AND CORONERSHIP.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—To my unutterable horror I find on my return to Bombay that the post of medical officer to the above hospital has been given to Mr. Hewlett. The Government who suggested such a nomination must have been in an advanced stage of dementia, for what man with an ounce of brains in his head can suppose for a moment that a person whose sole occupation for the past ten years or so—if we except the few inquests which he held—consisted in tearing madly round the city like a demented post-boy looking after a gang of sweepers, is a fit person to have charge of a large hospital! Well, all I can say is that I should be very sorry to become an inmate of such an institution. The whole

EXTRACTS.

—The professional prostitutes of the ... have forwarded to the Lieutenant ... Bengal a memorial, wherein they state as ... the existence of prostitutes being counte... by the Hindoo religion, and ... esty having ... med her noble policy of non-interference in ... ligious matters, it must be our great misfortune that our line is going to be extinguished by the police."—*Madras Times.*

LOTTERY AT BANGALORE.—The lottery which was got up by the Roman Catholic priest for the benefit of a certain institution, and on account of which thousands of tickets were purchased, came off yesterday, and hundreds of persons carried away prizes of more or less value. A poor horse keeper who had purchased two tickets for 8 annas carried away two prizes, name-ly, the first prize a gold watch worth 150 or 200 Rupees, and a pair of slippers. Whereas a certain speculative individual had to move off with a cap worth only a few annas, in satisfaction of a number of tickets which he had purchased for more than 10 Rupees.—*Bangalore Spectator.*

SUPPOSED LOSS OF A VESSEL.—The Barque Colonel Burney which loaded a cargo of rice at Gopsulpore in April last touched here on the 20th and left this port on the 22nd of the month for Cochin, and although it is now nearly *eight months* since she left this port, she has not arrived at her destination, nor has she been heard of as having arrived at any other port. We hear that her owner has lately written to Coconada enquiring whether the Colonel Burney touched here in April, and when she left. We fear that the vessel has foundered at sea with all hands, otherwise some intelligence of her existence would have reached her owner before this. The Colonel Burney was an old vessel built at Moulmein in 1837, and a cargo of rice is not the most desirable cargo to have on board of an old vessel to beat against the S W monsoon on this Coast.—*Cocanada Advertiser.*

FRAUDS IN THE OUTT POST OFFICE.—From the case put forward by the prosecution, it appeared that a system of fraud had been discovered by the Post Office authorities, in reference to the recovery of postage on bearing letters. Upon investigation, it was found that the fraud was perpetrated by alteration of figures in the Chulans or Letters Bills accompanying the letters, and that the facility for, and benefit of, the commission of the crime was with the prisoner. Two Post Office peons had also been charged in the Magistrate's Court, but the evidence appearing to be insufficient to support a conviction, the charges were withdrawn, and the prisoners discharged. The hearing of the case occupied three days. No witnesses were called for the defence, but the prisoner's counsel urged that there was no absolute proof that the alterations in the Chulans were made by the prisoner, and that there were opportuni s for alteration of the Chulans and falsification of the Post Office Records by other persons, with the motive perhaps of getting up a case against the prisoner, and making him a scape-goat. At the conclusion of the trial, the Court called upon the Assessors for their opinion. After retiring to deliberate, these gentlemen returned an opinion of "not guilty." The Sessions Judge stated that he could not concur in the opinion of the Assessors, and found the prisoner guilty, sentencing him to two years' imprisonment.—*South of India Observer.*

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(*Home News*, November 27.)

Her Von Forckenbeck has been elected president of the German Parliament.

The Berlin Government have determined upon the conversion of the Prussian Bank into a German National Bank

The crisis in the French Protestant Church is described as increasing. The Liberal Consistories have presented a memorandum to the Ministers.

The Empress of Russia has arrived in Paris, and will start again in a day or two for San Remo.

It is reported from Spain that Marshal Serrano will shortly go to the north to expedite the military operations against the Carlists.

The correspondents of the *New York Times* and the *New York Herald* have both been arrested by the Republicans in Spain and thrown into prison. The correspondent of the first named journal has since been set at liberty; but the other still remains in durance.

The King of Italy opened the Italian Parliament on November 22, and delivered the speech from the Throne.

A deputation of English Catholic bishops has arrived at Rome, on a visit to the Pope, on important matters connected with their church.

Her Majesty arrived at Windsor Castle on Nov. 21 from Balmoral, and on Nov 23 the infant son of the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh was baptized at Buckingham palace, in the presence of the Queen, the Empress of Russia, and the members of the Royal family. Her Majesty returned to Windsor Castle the same evening.

The Empress of Russia has left England and is now at Paris, but will leave that city in a few days for the Mediterranean.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh have gone to their new residence at Eastwell Park near Ashford.

The Duke of Connaught purposes to take a tour in the Holy Land early in the new year.

Prince Leopold is somewhat improved in health although still unable to take outdoor exercise.

Her Majesty has conferred the Victoria Cross upon Major E.W. Sartorius, of the 6th Bengal Cavalry, and Captain M S. Bell, of the Royal Engineers.

The Earl of Bandon has been appointed Lord-Lieutenant for Cork, in the room of the late Lord Fermoy.

Dean Stanley has been elected Lord Rector of the University of St. Andrew's.

Mr. M'Ivor has been elected as the Conservative member for Birkenhead.

The reported retirement of Sir T. E. May from the Clerkship of the House of Commons has been contradicted.

The Hon. Sir C. Murray, K.C.B., is about to retire from his post as British representative at Lisbon. Lord Lytton is named as his successor.

Mr. George Lock, Q C, Attorney-General to the Prince of Wales, has been appointed Treasurer of the Society of the Middle Temple.

Dr. Kenealy has been declared not guilty of the charge of libel brought against him by Mrs. Pitten-dreigh.

Lady Stirling-Maxwell has met with an accident from burning, and is in a very dangerous condition.

A terrible colliery explosion at Rawmarsh pit, South Yorkshire, has resulted in the loss of twenty-three lives.

A new Arctic expedition is being favourably considered by the Government which will be carried out under the superintendence of Sir Leopold M. Clintock.

The Marquis of Drogheda has been appointed Lord-Lieutenant of Kildare, in the room of the Duke of Lenster.

At their recent half-yearly meeting, the directors of the Eastern Bengal Railway Company announced a dividend of 3s. 6d. per cent. in addition to the usual 5 per cent guaranteed interest.

The trial of Captain Walters of the Emily Augusta has resulted in a verdict of Manslaughter. He has, however, been put upon his trial on a charge of murder which is now pending.

There is no alteration in the Bank rate, which still remains at 5 per cent.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.—Admiral J.C. G. R Gawen; Lieut.-Col. the Hon. J. F. B. Ephinstone; Maj.-Gen. Bristow; Captain J. W. D. Butts, late 74th Highlanders; H. Evans, Esq., late E. I.C.S.; H. E. Evans, Esq., J. P., for Glamorganshire; Lady Green, relict of Vice-Admiral Sir A. P. Green; A. D'Cruz, of Calcutta; Tom Hood, Esq.; Vice Admiral W. H. Jervis; the Hon. E G. Mackay; General Sir J M. F. Smith, K.H.; the Right Hon. Sir A. Y. Spearman, Bart.; the Rev. R. M. Huibert, Mad. Esc. Estab.; Sir W. Jardine, Bart.

ARREST OF NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENTS.

MR. BUCKLAND, the correspondent of the *New York Times*, and Mr. M'Gahan, correspondent of the *New York Herald*, have been arrested by the Republican troops while fording the Santiago River between Hendaye and Irun. Although they presented their passports, which the Republican officer would not even look at, they were taken to Fuenterrabia and locked up in a closet for three hours, after which they were conducted to cell full of vermin. Mr. Buckland was released next day. An order had also been given to liberate Mr. M'Gahan; but, being indignant at the treatment he had received, he uttered threats against the Mayor of Fuenterrabia, and the latter thereupon ordered him to be kept under arrest. The Mayor has brought a civil action against Mr. M'Gahan, but it is expected the case will not lead to anything. Active steps have been taken in his favour.

A letter in the *Times*, signed "C. F. Dashwood," and dated Fuenterrabia, Nov. 24, says:—

I was strolling about Irun yesterday with a friend, when we suddenly came upon the unusual spectacle of two gentlemen in civilian dress being marched along the street under escort. We presently recognised them as Mr. J M'Gahan the correspondent of the *New York Herald*, and Mr. Buckland, the correspondent of the *American Register*. On seeing us they asked permission of their guards to speak to us, which being granted, they told us that, on landing a short time previously at the Santiago ferry from the French side of the Bidassoa, they were at once made prisoners, and were now on their way to this place, *en route* to St. Sebastian. No reason was given for this step, neither were they asked for their names or passports. They are now in the prison at this place, but I have not yet heard any reason given for their arrest.

LIFE ASSURANCE.

SOME weeks ago a letter appeared in the columns of the *Times* calling attention to the fact that several—we will say not many—life insurance companies are in a condition of insolvency. This letter, which carried considerable weight by reason of the writer, Mr. T. B. Sprague, being an eminent actuary, was calculated to spread alarm amongst insurers. The burden of the communication amounted to this—that an actuary, on looking over the returns made by insurance companies, could form a pretty accurate opinion as to their solvency, and that it was hard he should be obliged to look on and be unable to publish his conclusions for fear of the law of libel. He further hinted that the outside public cannot, for want of the requisite knowledge and experience, find out for themselves this fact of insolvency. Here then, was a statement calculated to alarm insurers. Not unfrequently the policy on his life is all a man has to leave to his children, and after the "awful examples" we have lately had in the Albert and the European, it was anything but consolatory to be informed that possibly your insurance was worth nothing, but that an actuary could tell you whether such was the case or not. Proposed insurers could of course try and guard themselves by the assistance of an actuary, but those already insured were in a bad plight indeed. The correspondence has been continued in a desultory way up to the present time, and Mr Sprague's last letter to the *Times* a few days ago gives us some further particulars. Out of 120 companies which have made returns there are 11 whose expenditure for procuring and managing their business exceeded in each case the premiums received in the year, the total premiums being £30 459 and the total expenses £91,014. In the case of 10 companies more than half the premiums received by each was similarly expended, the premiums being £57,424, and the expenses £32 177." It is fortunate for insurers that their alarm may be materially lessened if they can only ascertain that their policy is not effected in any one of these 21 out of 120 companies sending in returns. Having told us what to avoid, Mr. Sprague goes on to give some data wherefrom a proposed insurer may derive guidance:—

"I find," he says, "that seventeen companies have based their calculations upon 4 per cent. interest, and four of these have reserved for future expenses less than 10 per cent. of the future premiums, five have reserved between 10 and 20 per cent., seven have reserved between 20 and 30 per cent., and one has reserved more than 30 per cent. Bearing in mind the magnitude of the premiums charged by the companies, no actuary can hesitate for a moment to say that the companies which have reserved less than 20 per cent. of the value of the premiums must more or less according to circumstances, have taken credit for a portion of the policies they have issued as assets instead of treating them as liabilities, and that the reserves made by some half dozen of these companies are altogether inadequate for the purposes they are intended to answer. The reserves made by companies valuing their liabilities at 3 or 3½ per cent. are, so far as can be judged, amply sufficient. It follows that an examination of the valuation accounts returned to the Board of Trade, while it is sufficient to excite grave suspicion as to the position of a small minority of the companies, shows that the great majority are in a very satisfactory condition."

The alarm produced by Mr. Sprague's letter is thus reduced to a simple warning, and this warning is so framed that any ordinary person looking at the returns can choose for himself an office of almost unquestionable solvency.—*Globe.*

THE TRANSIT OF VENUS.

To the *Indo-European Correspondence* we are indebted for the following letter from the Rev. Father E. Lafont, S.J., giving the result of the observations made by him and the Italian Astronomers on the transit of Venus at Muddapore, on the 9th instant:—

Perhaps a few lines about the observations made on the 9th at Muddapore (chord line) will prove interesting to your readers.

After all the careful preliminary arrangements, we were all *anxiously* awaiting the rise of the sun, anxiously, for though the weather had been excellent almost every day since the arrival of Professor Tacchini, the clouds two or three days before had caused the astronomers great fear and anxiety. From 3 o'clock all were up gazing at the sky, and the sight was not quite re-assuring: light but numerous clouds overspread the horizon, and assumed rosy tinges as the sun began to shine. Nothing daunted, however, the four observers, each his chronometer in hand, entered their respective observatories to prepare for work.

Upon *pukka* platforms erected for the purpose, next to Dr. Paimer's bungalow, Professor Tacchini had installed four miniature observatories with revolving cupolas: in the first he himself was to observe all the particulars of the phenomenon by means of a magnificent spectrotelescope of great power, mounted equatorially; in the second and third, Professor Dorna and myself had to note the exact times of the four contacts of Venus with the sun, in the usual manner with large equatorial refractors and carefully rated chronometers; the fourth observatory was tenanted by Professor Abetti who used a spectrotelescope similar to that of Professor Tacchini. As the time approached when the first contact was expected, the clouds gathered more numerous around the sun, as if determined to hide it, and we had great difficulty in securing a view of its bright edge through the openings left between these obnoxious screens. However, Professor Dorna and myself succeeded in taking down with tolerable accuracy the two first contacts. Those who understand the spectroscopic method must have guessed already that our talented chief and his companion could not possibly have seen these two first phases of the transit, since absolute purity of the atmosphere is a necessary condition of success in these delicate researches.

Fortunately, soon after the sky gradually became clearer, and during the transit Professor Tacchini discovered in the atmosphere of Venus unmistakeable signs of the vapour of water. This result, corroborated by Professor Abetti is in itself a very valuable addition to our knowledge of the planet.

Encouraged by this unforeseen discovery and the better state of the atmosphere we all resumed our places at the eye-piece of our instruments, and had the great satisfaction of catching all of us this time, the two last contacts. Here again the ordinary method of observation gave us times agreeing very closely, whilst our companions of the spectroscope had the good fortune of establishing upon experimental proofs the great superiority of the spectroscopic method over all the others, in determining the real time of contact to a small fraction of a second, with ease and certainty. The main object of their mission is therefore accomplished.

I may mention before concluding that Professor Dorna observed the *black dross* both at ingress and egress, whereas not a trace of it was seen with the instrument I used, a German telescope by Starke, 52 lines aperture, and 6 feet focal distance. According to my results the whole transit lasted 4 hours 41 minutes 1·5 seconds. It is not possible yet to give the times of the different phases, as the local times of Muddapore is first to be determined by an accurate comparison and a severe testing of the various chronometers employed. My best thanks are due to Messrs Henbart, and Madeley and Co., who had kindly placed at my disposal—the first, a good marine chronometer and the latter a capital chronograph.

As it was my good fortune to be for a few days the guest of the Italian mission, I may be permitted to say that the arrangements taken by Mr. F. Lamoureux the Italian Consul at Calcutta, were such as to omit nothing for the comforts of the astronomers and the happy success of the expedition.

THE WAR IN ACHEEN.

THE *Indier* of the 21st November, in its summary for Europe, says:—

"The Government has received the following telegram from the military and also civil commanding officer at Acheen: 'On 7th instant (Nov.), seven forts in Campong Beraauw and West Lombu taken; three positions occupied. By this, the whole of Pedir dyke in our possession. On our side, an officer's servant killed. Wounded; a Colonel in the left arm, 17 privates—four of whom severely—and two convicts. Enemy fled, leaving behind about forty dead, and four wounded. Twenty of the enemy were, besides, killed during flight across Acheen river. State of health, unchanged.'

"This intelligence was afterwards supplemented by Government with the information that in the campaign taken four pieces of cannon, a large quantity of ammunition for muskets, and some lilla bails, were found. The capture of the position is of great weight for our garrison. From it and from Kotta Rejah, our Artillery now commands the hostile campong Longbatta, a principal and extensive assembling place of our opponents, where they have fortified themselves formidably. Perhaps they will now be compelled by our shells to evacuate the forts constructed there, or perhaps, indeed, they will continue defending themselves to the utmost; in which case in the capture may cost us much loss. Yesterday, the Government published another telegram from Acheen dated the 14th instant, the contents of which are as follows:—'State of health very unfavourable. Weather, rainy. Yesterday, one cholera case. On the 13th instant, commanders of Artillery and Engineers, escorted by 6th Battalion, chose a position at Katta Alam for constructing battery to command river up to Longbatta. Enemy made resistance to-day. The said position fortified and garrisoned by us. An officer wounded in right forearm, and fifteen privates wounded, of whom four seriously and one died. A free coolie killed. War party have announced the deposition of two influential headmen for refusal to take part in the contest. The people have declared that they will not fight any more if the *hulubalangs* themselves do not take the lead. Imam Longbatta intends to fight to the last.'

"So far as we can gather from this telegraphic report, favourable signs are appearing that fighting and resistance are beginning to lose their charms, at least for the leaders. In the meantime the state of health amongst our troops at Acheen leaves very much to be desired; it continues still unfavourable. This is chiefly ascribed to bad quartering of officers and privates, and partly also to injurious miasmas which arise from a soil disturbed, and laden with all sorts of injurious elements."

SETTLEMENT OF THE FORMOSA DIFFICULTY.

(*North China Herald*, Nov. 12.)

THE uncertainty which prevailed as to the issue of the negotiations between China and Japan, regarding the Formosa expedition, was put an end to on Saturday, by the arrival of steamers from the North bringing not only news of the peaceful settlement of the difficulty, but the Japanese Ambassador Okubo, and his numerous suite. A treaty embodying the terms of settlement was signed on 31st October by the Japanese Ambassador and the Chiefs of the Tsung-li Yamen. So far as we have been able to ascertain, it admits, on the part of Japan, the sovereignty of China over the whole of Formosa; and on the part of China, that Japan was justified in despatching the expedition, under the circumstances of the massacre of her Loochewan subjects and the action taken upon it at the time the treaty of friendship and commerce was negotiated between the two countries. It then provides for the payment of a sum of Tls. 500,000, one fifth of which is in the nature of compensation to the families of the murdered Loochewans, and is to be paid at once; the remaining Tls. 400,000 as indemnity for the roads and buildings made and erected by the Japanese in Formosa, to be paid when they retire from the Island, which it is stipulated they shall do by 20th December. The indemnity is to be paid out of the revenues of the Foochow and Tientsin Customs. The Japanese High Commissioner having thus settled the matter left Peking at once; and it is now his intention, we understand, to proceed very shortly to Amoy and Formosa, in the Kanagawa-Maru (late P. & O. str. Madras,) instead of returning direct to Japan, in order that the stipulations of the treaty may be carried out under his own eye. It is difficult to understand the object of his doing so, but it may be conjectured, if we recall the contradictory conditions under which the expedition set out from Japan. The Kanagawa-Maru arrived here on Sunday, in order to be at the disposal of the Commissioner. The Japanese Resident Minister, Yanigawari, remains at Peking, as we are informed, to have audience of the Emperor before returning to Japan. General Le Gendre and other gentlemen connected with the Embassy have gone to Japan in the war vessels which were waiting the result of the negotiations at Tientsin and Chefoo. Congratulatory and complimentary visits have already taken place between the Chinese and Japanese officials at Tientsin and in Shanghai.

Immediately previous to the settlement arrived at, the course of the negotiations appears to have been extremely critical, and hence the contradictory reports that emanated from the capital—the rumours of war which alternated with assurances of peace. About the middle of October the difficulty was in a fair way to be adjusted, but a few days later, when the question of indemnity was broached, the understanding partially arrived at came to naught. Okubo is reported to have suggested an indemnity of five millions as the price at which the Japanese were willing to retire from Formosa, and acknowledge the sovereignty of China over the whole island; and, on the rejection of this proposal, to have next claimed a modified indemnity, and an acknowledgment that his Government was justified all through in the matter of the expedition. This also the Chinese refused to concede, but they offered to pay Tls. 100,000 as compensation for the massacre of the Loochewans wrecked on their coasts. The Japanese Commissioner refused to listen to such an offer, and from the unyielding attitude of both parties a rupture seemed inevitable. On Saturday the 24th October, both the Commissioner and the Minister announced their intention of leaving Peking on the morning of Monday following. General Le Gendre and a portion of the Embassy started in advance of the Envoys, and on their arrival at Tientsin were not a little puzzled to account for the non-appearance of the latter at the expected time. On the 25th, however, H. B. M.'s Minister, Mr. Wade, at the request of the Chinese we believe, had induced Okubo to put off his departure and make another effort to arrange the matter amicably; after a week's further negotiations, the agreement which we stated at the outset, was arrived at, with Mr. Wade's assistance.

PICKINGS FROM PUNCH—NOVEMBER 21.

THE BAR SINISTER.—Temple Bar.

A COLD WATER CURE.—The Permissive Bill.

"THE COURT GUIDE."—The Lord Chamberlain.

THE BOARDING-OUT SYSTEM.—Dining at the Club.

NEW WORK.—H-Dropping. By the author of Bee-Keeping.

CAPE AND COPE.—There is a certain tribe of African Natives bearing a name which may be thought applicable also to a certain tribe of sacerdotal fetish worshippers nearer home—the Boshmen.

CALLING NAMES.—The Supreme Pontiff has called the writer of *the* pamphlet a "Viper." If such a being as a Cockney Pope were possible, we could imagine him denouncing Mr. Gladstone as a pan-" wiper."

TRUE LOVE.

Fond Wife.—"John, dear, be sure and don't waste your money on Railway Assurance Tickets."

Husband (a Commercial Man).—"Why my Love?"

Fond Wife.—"Because you are never lucky enough to be in a collision!"

A PRIZE.

"Lor', Miss, 'ow lovely! why, you'll 'ave some one a runnin' away with yer!"

"Have no fear on that score, Susan. The man who aspires to win *me* must be both a *hero* and a *genius*—and such men, alas! are rare!"

"IO BACCHE!"

Jeames. "Mornin," Mr. Jarvice. What's the News?"

Mr. J. (the old Coachman). "Well, I've 'eard the best bit o' news this morning as I've 'ad for many a day; from our butler. He tell me the win'yards is 'a comin' round,' and there's every prospec' of our gettin' some more good maideiry!!"

A LUXURIOUS HABIT.

Philanthropist (to Railway Porter).—"Then what time do you get to bed?"

Porter.—"Well, I seldom what yer may call gets to bed myself, cause o' the night trains. But my brothers as used to work the p'ints further down the line, went to Bed last Christmas after the accident, and never——"

[Train rushes in, and the parties rush off.

A DOUBTFUL GAIN.

THE publication of Mr. Gladstone's pamphlet on the Vatican Decrees will perhaps exempt the Right Honourable Gentleman from further letters from impertinent persons asking if it is true that he has joined the Church of Rome. He may still perhaps occasionally be requested by correspondents to inform them if he is not a Jesuit in disguise.

A STATEMENT TO BE RECEIVED WITH CAUTION.

"Who's your friend on the pony, Jack?" "O, only Bobby Lavender!"

"Why, that's the boy who gave you such a 'jolly licking' as you call it!"

"Ah! yes; but that was ever so long ago, when I was much younger, you know, and he was just about the same age as he is now."

"THE BEATING OF MY OWN WIFE."

AIR—'The beating of my own Heart."

I'd melted all my wages,
Ere of beer I had my fill,
For a bob I asked the Missus
—There's a way where there's a will.
She refused, I took the poker,
The neighbours never stirred,
For the beating of my own wife
Was the only sound they heard.

A sneak blowed to the Crushers,
I was lagged afore the Beak—
But I knowed that it was nothing:
The old gal had her squeak;
They fined me forty shillings,
I paid it like a bird,
And the beating of my own wife,
Perhaps, that night was heard.

But rights is rights no longer;
Cross swears he'll eat his hat,
Or jolly dogs, as wops their gals,
Shall suffer from the Cat.
If that brutal measure passes,
Take William Sikes his word,
That the beating of his own wife
Will not again be heard.

PATENT EXTRACT
FOR PREPARING
LIEBIG'S MILK.

This Extract forms, when dissolved according to the directions given, a Milk, possessing in exactly the same degree, the nutritive properties of the natural nourishment.

Mothers who cannot nurse their Infants will find the Extract invaluable. Its excellence and trustworthiness have been confirmed beyond doubt by the testimony of eminent medical men in this Presidency, and are daily borne witness to by those interested in the nurture of Infants.

The Milk can be prepared in a few minutes, and requires no straining.

SOLE AGENTS,
D. S. KEMP & CO.

INDIAN SCENERY,
PHOTOGRAPHED BY J. SACHE,
10 BY 8, PICTURES, EACH Rs. 1-8.
SOUNDY & Co., AGENTS, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, NINE YEARS OLD COGNAC (BRANDY), by Pionet Castillion and Henry Dennis Monie, in full size bottles at Rs. 30 per dozen, Cash, at EDALJEE FURDOONJEE'S.

Indian Condiments Depôt, No. 11, Forbes Street, Bombay.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co., WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, and OPTICIANS, beg to draw the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen of Bombay and Out-stations to their entirely new stock of superior Gold and Silver Lever Hunting, Semi hunting, and Crystal Case Watches, with all the latest improvements, specially manufactured for India, and warrants from 2 to 5 years. A large stock of handsome Jewellery of London Manufacture.

Watches and Jewellery sent free by Post all over India.

Palanquin, Travelling, and Office Clocks, with 8 day key leve escapement, warranted.

Repairs carefully executed with expedition and Guarantee.

Letters to be addressed: C. MARCKS & Co., No. 4, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

S. D'ESPERANCE,
COPPER-PLATE ENGRAVER & PRINTER.

BRASS STAMPS, OFFICIAL SEALS,
STEEL DIES WITH CRESTS,
ARMORIAL BEARINGS, MONOGRAMS, &c., &c.,
ENGRAVED and EMBOSSED in COLOURS, Neatly and with Despatch.

BOMBAY:—35, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

To the Queen and Royal Family;
To H.R.H. the Prince of Wales (Special Appointment);
And to several Indian Potentates, Foreign Governments, and Railway Companies.
Established 1749.

J. W. BENSON,

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER, GOLDSMITH, SILVERSMITH, AND ARTISTIC METAL WORKER.
PRIZE MEDALIST OF THE LONDON, DUBLIN, AND PARIS EXHIBITIONS.

Maker of the Chronograph by which the Derby and all other Races and Great Events of the Day are timed.

MANUFACTORY AND CITY HOUSE—33 & 60, LUDGATE HILL.
WEST END ESTABLISHMENTS—25, OLD BOND STREET, AND 99, WESTBOURNE GROVE, LONDON.

MERCHANTS, SHIPPERS, AND WHOLESALE BUYERS are specially invited (before sending their Orders elsewhere) to obtain from the Manufactory the ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE of WATCHES, CLOCKS, CHAINS, JEWELLERY, and ELECTRO-PLATE, which are sent post free, as not only are the discounts liberal, but a selection can be made from the largest stock in the world.

Orders can be sent direct to the Manufactory (Ludgate Hill), or through Merchants or Shippers in ENGLAND.

WATCHES	CLOCKS
Of all kinds, from 2 to 200 Gns.	*Of all kinds, from 2 to 1000 Gns.*
Lever, Vertical,	Church, Turret,
Horizontal, Duplex,	Carriage, Chime,
Chronometer, Chronograph,	Dining and Drawing-room,
Keyless, Centre Seconds,	Hall, Shop,
Repeaters, Indian, &c.	Library, Bracket, &c.

ENGLISH ORMOLU CLOCKS, designed by English Artists' and manufactured by J. W. BENSON, far exceed in beauty those manufactured abroad. They can only be obtained at this Establishment.

FINE ART BRONZES AND CHIMNEY ORNAMENTS, of the newest designs, from Continental *ateliers* of the highest reputation, at moderate prices.

ARTISTIC GOLD JEWELLERY, of the richest and most exquisite designs, with Monograms, Crests, and Devices, Enamelled in Colours, after Designs by the most accomplished Artists in the Precious Metals. Brooches, Bracelets, Necklaces, Lockets, Rings and all kinds of *bijouterie*, as supplied to Members of the Court and other Distinguished Personages.

PRESENTATION PLATE.—Testimonials of different sorts. Racing Cups, and Jewelled and other Boxes, as provided by Mr. BENSON for the Corporation of London and other Public Bodies, to enclose documents conveying the Freedom of the City to the Prince of Wales, Duke of Edinburgh, &c. &c.

SILVER AND ELECTRO-PLATE in the most recent fashions, and of the most durable make. In Electro-Plate it is necessary to secure sound materials and a sufficient coating of silver to resist daily wear and tear satisfactorily. No other is really cheap at any price, nor worth buying.

Watches and Clocks repaired by skilled workmen. Old Silver, Jewellery, Watches, &c., Exchanged. Merchants, Shippers, and Clubs supplied.

Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, and Plate sent to all parts of the world.

BANKS.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Capital Paid up £1,500,000.
Reserved Funds £500,000.
BOMBAY AGENCY.

DEPOSITS of not less than Rs. 500 are received for fixed periods bearing interest at rate which may be ascertained on application.

No interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts.

BILLS are bought and sold on England, Scotland, Ireland, Paris, and on the Branches and Agencies of the Corporation at Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, Yokohama, Mauritius, Port Elizabeth, Melbourne, Sydney and New Zealand.

Circular Notes are also issued for the use of Travellers, negotiable in all towns of importance throughout the world.

The Corporation effect the purchase and sale of Government Paper, Stocks, Shares, &c., on account of constituents, and undertake the safe custody of the same, drawing the interest and dividends as they fall due.

Office Hours from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturdays from 10 to 1.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

BOMBAY.	PENANG.	MANILLA.
CALCUTTA.	SINGAPORE.	SHANGHAI.
AKYAB.	BATAVIA.	HANKOW.
RANGOON.	HONGKONG.	

THE BANK'S AGENCY IN BOMBAY

GRANTS DRAFTS on its HEAD OFFICE and LONDON BANKERS, AS WELL AS ON THE OTHER AGENCIES AND BRANCHES;

NEGOTIATES, AND RECEIVES FOR COLLECTION, BILLS OF EXCHANGE; EFFECTS REMITTANCES IN THE BANK'S OWN DRAFTS, WITHOUT CHARGE FOR COMMISSION; AND CONDUCTS ALL KINDS OF GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY

ARE RECEIVED AT CALL ON TERMS WHICH MAY BE LEARNED ON APPLICATION, AND FOR FIXED PERIODS AS FOLLOWS:—
6 months' notice..... 4 per cent. per annum.
12 Do. ..... 5 ,,

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made payable, to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

C. J. SHARP, Acting Agent.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE
PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,900,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

CURRENT DEPOSITS.

INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rupees One Lac.

Terms for other Deposits may be obtained on application to the Bank.

Hours of business from 10 A.M. to 3 P.M., and on Saturday's from 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

14, Rampart Row, W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Account at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits and allows Interest thereon as follows:—
On Deposits, subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal, 4 per cent.
Do do 12 do do 5 ,,

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong. It also grants drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By order of th Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.

Bombay, 17th October 1873.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND. | LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

MONEY REMITTED

At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on its Branches and Agencies in the East, and
On LONDON | On IRELAND
,, SCOTLAND, | ,, PARIS,
And also on the principal Towns in the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.
If desired, the Bank will send the Draft direct to the party whose address is given.

INTEREST.

On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 Months' notice of withdrawal at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.
Subject to 6 Months' notice of withdrawal at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.
All Letters should be addressed, and Hoondies made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

HOTELS.

WATSON'S
ESPLANADE HOTEL.
RUPEE TIFFINS,
Are served in the Ground Floor Dining Hall from noon until 5 P.M.
Tiffins sent out. Private Rooms for Families.
W. MAULE, Manager.

WINES, SPIRITS BEER, &c.,

WINES,
OF THE FINEST GROWTHS, DIRECTLY CONSIGNED TO THE UNDERSIGNED;

ASHBURNER'S AMONTILLADO, the best and cheapest SHERRY shipped..... Rs. 24 per doz.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN'S DRY PALE, ditto..... ,, 28 ,,
A. COLLIN'S CARTE BLANCHE CHAMPAGNE, a Wine extensively sold in Calcutta at Rs. 40 per dozen..... ,, 30 ,,
Ditto's "CABINET," ditto, a fine dry and exquisite Wine..... ,, 36
G. PRELLER'S CLARETS, direct from Bordeaux, pure, sound and cheap, from Rs. 9 to..... ,, 40 ,,
Ditto's BARSAC and CHABLIS in quarts and pints..... ,, 15 ,,
HOCKS and MOSELLES, STILL, and SPARKLING, for sale at extremely low prices to close shipments.
BASS' BEER, bottled by CAMERON and SANDERS in splendid condition. Rs. 5, 8 annas per dozen.

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO.,
RAMPART ROW.
December 1874.

GENUINE HUSCHKE'S
COLOGNE WATER, manufactured only by
F. MARIA FARINA,
No. 4,711.
COLOGNE.

Sole Agents for HUSCHKE'S COLOGNE WATER, and all Articles of Perfumery, manufactured by F. MARIA FARINA, No. 4,711, COLOGNE.

BELL, BRANDENBURG & Co.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE ACT of PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same. Price RUPEES THREE.

FOR SALE, at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce,

THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING

For Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL, as sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at their Meeting on the 28th August 1872. Price per 100 Copies, Rs. 4; 50 Copies, Rs. 2-8; 25 Copies, Rs. 1-4; and for ngle Copy, One Anna.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS.

BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH.—This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books; and it is arranged for foot or steam power. Price Rs. 175, including seven Circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarter of an inch.

FOR SALE,
INDIA TO ENGLAND BY THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE.
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.
PRICE—ONE RUPEE.
May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, and from Messrs Thacker, Vining & Co.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.

RED AND GREEN PRINTING INK,

PRINTER'S VARNISH,

ALSO

SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.

Apply at the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Office, Fort, Bombay.

TOYS AND FANCY GOODS FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

M. BRESLAUER & Co.,

HAVE just received a SPLENDID CONSIGNMENT of TOYS, and all kinds of FANCY GOODS SUITABLE FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS. For further particulars, please apply to

M. BRESLAUER AND CO.,
RAMPART ROW, (ADJOINING "WAVERLY HOTEL.")

MENIST'S PATENT 12-LENS BINOCULARS.

MENIST'S PATENT METROSCOPES, MAGNETIC COMPASSES, &c. &c.

MESSRS. THACKER, VINING & Co. would request attention to their large stock of the above, left with them for sale by MR. MENIST'S ASSISTANT in India, as lately advertised.

Prices are as follow; all Nett Cash:—

"DUCHESS" Glass, IN MOTHER-O'-PEARL, with Velvet Cases:—13 line, Rs. 58-0; 17 line Rs. 75 0
TORTOISE SHELL AND GILT, in Velvet Cases:—13 line, Rs. 50-0; 15 line ..... ,, 60 0
ALUMINIUM "DUCHESS," in Velvet Case:—17 line ..... ,, 68 0
"SILVER BRANCH EMPEROR," WITH SILVER MOUNTING, in Leather Cases:—
19 line, Rs. 58-0; 21 line, Rs. 65-0; 24 line, Rs. 70-0; 26 line ..... ,, 80 0
"ALUMINIUM EMPEROR," WITH ALUMINIUM MOUNTING, in Leather Cases:—
*These are Powerful Glasses, and wonderfully light,